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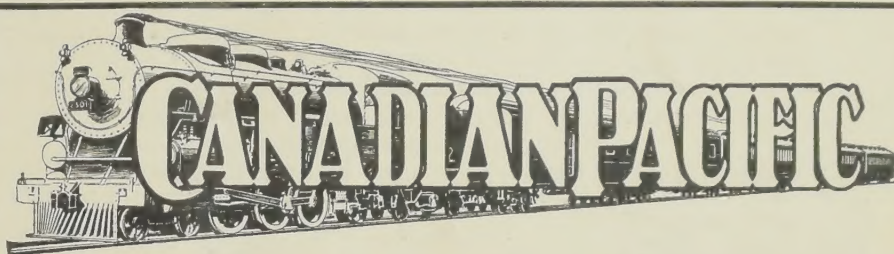
CANADA

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EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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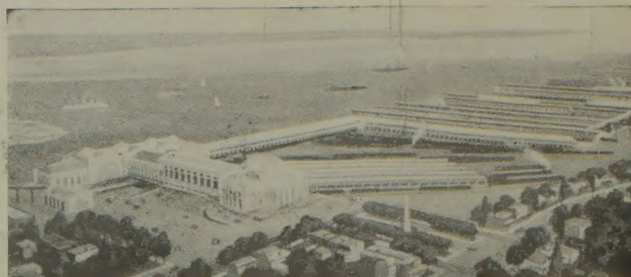
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CANADA

No. 786. SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1921. Vol. LXI.

9^D WEEKLY

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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THE POWER OF THE FLAG.

THE Duke of Connaught's visit to India at the present time marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of our Eastern Empire. The granting of a measure of self-government to India is one of the greatest experiments in our Imperial annals, and its inauguration is not unattended by risk. There are many, indeed, who regard the experiment as more than doubtful, as decidedly dangerous, if not actually fatal. Actual experience is the only test to which these fears can be subjected.

Views differ as much among Indians as among onlookers in this country; but the remarkable speech delivered last week before the Canadian Club, of New York by Mr. Rustom Rustomjee, the editor of the *Oriental Review* of Bombay, deserves attention. Mr. Rustomjee is a whole-hearted believer in the British Government's policy of trusting his 340 million fellow-countrymen, and looks forward, as its outcome, to India taking her position as the battlement of the Empire in the Far East. Should there be any trouble in the Pacific, he declares, India would rise to a man in defence of the British Commonwealth—not because of her love for Australians, but on account of the devotion she bears to the flag which floats over the British Dominions. And

he added, with special reference to the *locus* of his speech: "People who cannot tolerate that flag know not what liberty means."

The experience of South Africa is the nearest approach to a precedent which our Imperial history affords for the experiment now being made in India. That experience is reassuring, especially with the example before us of General Smuts, who has been so staunchly rallying the Union against the retrograde elements.

Mr. Rowell, who last year spent three months in South Africa, studying the situation, before proceeding to the League of Nations Conference, gave the Montreal Canadian Club a striking instance of the transforming power of our policy and our flag in South Africa. It concerned the son of Mr. Reitz, the President of the Senate, who was the Secretary of the Transvaal, and, as one of Kruger's staunchest supporters, was one of our bitterest enemies in the South African War.

So intensely anti-British was young Reitz at the end of that war that he, with a friend, left South Africa for Madagascar, vowing never to live under the British flag. But after the granting of "self-government" by the Campbell-Bannerman Government in 1906 he responded to the appeal of General Smuts to come back, "because we have as much liberty as before the war." His friend fought against the loyal forces in a subsequent rising and was killed. Young Reitz fought for England. He went to France as a British officer and entered Cologne as colonel of a Highland regiment. Returning to Africa after peace was declared, he won the only seat that is held by a Loyalist in the old Orange Free State.

Thinking thus of Reitz and Smuts and Botha, well might Mr. Rowell ask, "Under what other Empire, under what other flag, will you find such miracles?" May Mr. Rustomjee's prophecy of that transforming power be as faithfully fulfilled in the case of India!

—* *—

GOOD WORDS.

AN interesting declaration of thoughtful optimism was recently expressed by Mr. Arthur Meighen in a magazine article. This glimpse of self-expression will reveal to people in this country something of the view-point and the measure of statesmanship of the Canadian Premier, and they will agree with us that what he has written are "good words." In these uncertain and difficult days, when every country is attempting to rebuild its economic and social structure, the calibre of the head of the Canadian Government is of more than local interest and importance. Mr. Meighen already, in his few months of office, has proved his possession of many of the qualities of statesmanship—qualities much more rare and valuable than those of the merely successful politician.

"As for the future," he says, "I look ahead confident and unafraid. There are some who, surveying the havoc wrought by the Great Tempest, viewing the pity and the terror of some or much of the world, are inclined to pessimism and gloom; but I am not one of them. . . . If the long debauch of the Soviets is not yet ended, we know that it must end, because human nature and experience cannot permanently be defied. Disturbances, reactions, revolutions, are temporary. Labour, order, freedom are permanent instincts and forces of the modern world. With compassion, charity, with hope and not with fear, we can look upon the troubled scenes of Europe and of Asia.

"In our own country we know that we have a nation larger and better than before the war. It may not be all that we wished it to be—it is not wholly the fulfilment of our prophecy or our hope—but in all fundamentals, in all the essentials that make a people great, we have a better country. We have broadened our horizon; we are doing more work and bigger things at home and playing a bigger part among the nations of the world. We have enlarged our population, expanded the capital of our industries, uncovered new resources and have strengthened the foundations of our trade. The flag of our country is seen on the seven seas, and the name of Canada is regarded everywhere with good will, respect and pride. The Canadian people, inspired by the heroism of their

soldiers, are a more courageous people than they were. The breath of the North, which has helped us to overcome many obstacles of nature, the demonstrated soundness of our national constitution and of our economic structure, these have been reinforced by the memory of Canada's greatest achievement, and of the assured invincibility of our race. And although the heroic ardour of the war may have cooled, our people, I believe, are still resolute to fulfil the tasks of peace and reconstruction, to maintain and promote justice and freedom and progress, to play in the affairs of mankind the part which befits the youngest and most virile of the democracies of the world."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canadian public life is the poorer for **Mr. A. L. Sifton**, the loss of Arthur Sifton. He played many parts in building up the West, and in the wider spheres, first of Dominion and then of international politics; and he played them all well. He helped to shape the North-West in the days when it was much more "wild and woolly" than it is to-day. Both as administrator and as judge he did much to lay the foundations of the Western Prairie Provinces along stable lines, and to establish within their borders a respect for law and order.

On the bench Mr. Sifton showed marked judicial ability, coupled with great power of penetration and of readily grasping the essentials of a case. In politics he never was a party man, but took a broad view of public questions, and brought to bear upon them the shrewdness and mental keenness which distinguished him at all times. Of a retiring yet forceful disposition, he was always a "safe" man. His selection as one of Canada's representatives at the Peace Conference was a mark of the confidence reposed in him by the Government, and that confidence was amply justified.

The United States and the League. Mr. Rowell has returned to Canada from Geneva convinced that the League of Nations is a most hopeful and practical experiment, "the most hopeful our humanity has yet tried for providing a substitute for war and saving civilisation from collapse." In another direction Mr. Rowell also expresses hopefulness. He will not undertake, of course, to say definitely whether the United States will ultimately join the League or not; but he expresses the belief that the experience of the United States with regard to entering the war will be repeated with regard to the League, and that the judgment and conscience of the American Government and people will triumph over all obstacles.

The inclusion of the United States in the League would make an appreciable difference in one respect in which Canada has shown a special and a practical interest. The subject of finance has given rise to a good deal of debate and criticism. Both at the Assembly of the League and at the more recent meeting of the governing body of the International Labour Conference the Canadian representatives have taken their share in the discussion, Mr. Christie being instrumental at the latter meeting in effecting a reduction of 400,000 francs on the total Budget of 7,000,000 gold francs, and in inducing the conference to agree to the financial rules adopted by the League of Nations. The addition of the United States to the members of the League would, of course, result in a more equitable adjustment of the financial burden of carrying it on.

Farmers in Politics. The question of whether it is possible for a Farmers' party to establish itself permanently in politics is exercising the minds of many in Canada to-day. The Farmer-members now in power or in Parliamentary life have won the approval of many who did not originally vote for them; but can they secure general support to a sufficient extent to remain an independent group? Mr. Drury, the first Farmer Premier, evidently does not think so. He declares that "the farmers cannot, and ought not to, rule the country," because they are a minority of the people. To refuse, he says, to the men and women of other classes or industries an equal place in the movement would be to

rouse against it "all the acrimony which would undoubtedly be directed against a class movement, and which would condemn it to a short and ineffectual life."

This appeal by their Premier for the co-operation of other classes has been approved by the Executive Committee of the United Farmers of Ontario. Simultaneously, however, there comes from Edmonton the announcement that the United Farmers of Alberta have decided unanimously to enter Provincial politics and take part in all Provincial elections. The Ontario Farmers are the pioneers in this sphere. Mr. Drury has undoubtedly strengthened his personal position since he came into power. It looks as if, when he next goes to the polls, it will be as leader, not of a Farmers' Party, but of a People's Party. Whatever it is, his action must have some bearing on the general question of the position of Canadian farmers in politics.

Empire Wireless.

The deputation that waited upon the British Postmaster-General the other day with reference to the improvement of the service of news between the Mother Country and the Dominions, the United States and the Continent of Europe, was a direct outcome of the Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa last August. In addition to Lord Burnham, the leader of the deputation, a number of the members were delegates who took part in the deliberations of the conference. In particular, the subject of wireless communication followed upon a remit from the Ottawa conference.

On the whole, the statement made to the deputation was of a satisfactory character. It showed that if the Empire wireless chain is not yet complete, the linking up is proceeding at a satisfactory rate of progress. The most important statement made by Mr. Illingworth was that private companies would not operate in the Dominions and the Colonies, but it would be a Government service. This declaration Lord Riddell characterised as "momentous and historic."

Unearned Increment.

The "Unorthodox Views on Investments," which appear in another column, are unorthodox only to those who think in the "groove" referred to by the author. The point he makes is that it is wise for anyone who can afford it to invest his money where the present return in interest may be very small, but where the assurance of capital increment is certain, rather than in an investment giving a higher rate of interest, but risking serious capital depreciation.

The example referred to in this article, of a well-selected site near the centre, if possible, of a large, well-established city in Canada, with not too much bricks and mortar on it, is almost a counsel of perfection. Nothing could stop such an investment from yielding a substantial return by capital appreciation. But this principle can be applied in very many other directions in Canada, besides that of real estate. With a country of such vast natural resources, and growing yearly in wealth and prosperity, any investment effected on the "ground floor" is bound to enjoy, in a shorter or longer time, capital increment.

For the ordinary investor it is difficult, under existing conditions—which, in regard to the burden of taxation, must persist for many years—to forego immediate and substantial dividends; but those who are forced to exercise self-denial, either as a provision for old age or for posterity, can easily appreciate the truth of the lesson which is illuminated by our contributor.

Farmers and Breeders.

Lord Lee of Fareham's reply to a co-operative deputation (referred to in these Notes last week) has by no means satisfied those in this country who are agitating for the removal of the Canadian cattle embargo. One of the best-known Scottish farmers, Mr. William Henderson, of Lawton, in Forfarshire, who was a member of the deputation, declares in a letter to the Press that Lord Lee's reply does not to any extent deal with the case they put up, and characterises it as "a mere smoke-screen to hide the vacant entrenchments against our cause." Mr. Henderson comes to the somewhat contemptuous conclusion that "unless the public force this

embargo question on the Government, it is no use further wasting time with an arrogant incubus like the 'Board of Agriculture and Fish—there is no hope of either milk or meat of good quality at fair prices.'

The memorandum issued on the other side by Professor Wallace, of Edinburgh, in which he urges that the opening of the ports to Canadian cattle would suppress, or at least endanger, the breeding industry of the United Kingdom, is very much of the nature of a confession of panic, and his arguments are effectively dealt with on another page by Dr. Creelman, whose practical experience places him in an unrivalled position to do so. There could be no plainer admission than Professor Wallace's memorandum of the fact that the breeders are out to protect their own interests, regardless of the question of the national food supply.

* * *

The Chamber of Commerce.

Some definite action, we understand, is now being taken towards the establishment of a Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London. It is hoped that a general meeting may shortly be held of the chief representatives in London of Canadian exporting interests, to whom the advantages of the Chamber will be explained, and whose views will no doubt largely guide the Committee in their further action.

The functions of a really active and properly organised Chamber in London must benefit Canadian interests from so many points that it is obviously to the advantage of the whole Anglo-Canadian community to give all the help they can to its early formation.

—* * —

WOMEN AND GIRLS FOR SASKATCHEWAN.

Miss Frances Biden has returned to London from Regina and resumed the work she successfully undertook last year of selecting and arranging the transport of a number of British women and girls as domestic helps to her native Province of Saskatchewan.

In certain cases assisted passages are given. Personally-conducted parties will be arranged and situations provided. Upon arrival at Regina they will be cared for in the Women's Hostel and personally looked after by women officials of the Provincial Government. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, Miss Biden informed a representative of *Canada* that the Saskatchewan Government is guaranteeing the same rate of wages as was given to those who went out last year.

Miss Biden has been allotted quarters in the Canadian Government Emigration Offices, 11-13, Charing Cross, where she can be seen or letters will find her.

—* * —

Acting on information that the body of Mr. Ambrose Small, the missing Toronto millionaire, was buried in the cellar of a private house in Montreal near His Majesty's Theatre (says a *Times* cablegram), three detectives dug in the cellar, but found only an empty box under a pile of stones beneath the cement floor.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s or \$1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

COLEMAN.—At Vancouver, B.C., on January 17, to the wife (née Mary McBride Muir) of Dr. R. E. Coleman, Vancouver General Hospital—a daughter.

DODDS.—On January 22, 1921, at 82, Hayes Road, Bromley, Kent, to Florence Lydia (née Wood) and Jackson Dodds, O.B.E., the gift of a daughter (Roma).

GIBBON.—At 3,522, Bickerdye Avenue, Montreal, on January 15, the wife of Charles Gibbon (née Mary Scott), Rutherglen—a daughter (stillborn).

MARRIAGES.

CARTHEW-PARKER.—On January 15, at Paddington, Rex Caunter Carthew (Lt.-Col., retired, Beds. and Herts. Regt.) to Jessie Parker, of Victoria, B.C.

CLARK-YOUNG.—On January 18, at Holy Trinity Church, St. John, N.B., by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Fredericton, Leonard Clark, Imperial Bank of Canada, to Mary Elinor, only surviving daughter of Col. George Young, late Commanding 1/1st Gurkha Rifles, and of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

MARSHALL-CAITHNESS.—At Edinburgh, on January 20, James, only son of James Marshall, 31, Royal Terrace, to Jean Bennett, youngest daughter of the late George Caithness, of Nellfield Lodge, Aberdeen.

MOYSE-MILLER.—On Monday, January 3, at Church of Transfiguration, New York, Henry C. Moyses, of Suffolk, England, to Lila Blanche Wyatt Miller, of Parrsboro, Nova Scotia.

MYATT-DOHERTY.—On January 26, at St. James's, Spanish Place, London, W. J. Myatt, of Barnt Green, Worcestershire, and London, to Dr. Agatha Doherty, of 27, Nottingham Place, W.1, and formerly of Toronto.

DEATHS.

FELLOWS.—On January 17, at 57, Brompton Square, London, S.W., Jane Hamlin Fellows, widow of the Hon. James I. Fellows, Agent-General for New Brunswick.

THOMSON.—At a nursing home, Edinburgh, on January 16, Ellen Moody Stark, widow of S. M. Thomson, late of Edinburgh, aged 73 years.

LIQUOR IMPORTATION.

Privy Council Appeal Against Prohibition Expected.

The proprietors of the Western breweries and licensed houses are expected to challenge the right of the Dominion Government to prohibit the transport of liquor from one Province to another (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*), and will bring a case which will finally go to the Privy Council to secure a ruling that the Federal legislation to that effect is *ultra vires*, in view of the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867.

It is understood that the Dominion Government, in order to secure a final and authoritative decision at the earliest opportunity, will facilitate appeals from one Court to another until the Privy Council be reached.

It is understood that the Quebec Government proposes to assume complete control over the liquor traffic (adds the correspondent). The new Liquor Act will be administered by a Commission of three or five members, and all liquor sold by Government stores will bear an official stamp and standard prices will be established throughout the Province. All liquor will be tested by Government analysts, and inspectors will ensure that no adulteration be practised in bottling. Hotels, restaurants, and grocers will be licensed only for the sale of beer, but hotels with more than 50 rooms will be granted a special licence for the sale of wine to guests. Wine will be sold in Government retail stores in the same way as spirits, no medical prescription will be required, and anyone will be able to purchase a limited quantity from any Government vendor.

The United Farmers of Alberta have again adopted a resolution in favour of total prohibition, and have also adopted, by a large majority, another resolution protesting against the manufacture and sale of cigarettes.

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VIMY MEMORIAL CHURCH.

A few weeks ago we published a letter from Mr. A. R. Grewe, Y.M.C.A. Welfare and Activities Secretary in London, drawing the attention of Canadians resident in the United Kingdom to the proposal to erect a Canadian Vimy Memorial Church, in memory of the Canadians who fell in the Great War.

In an accompanying memorandum it was stated that an appeal had been sent to the Dominion by the Federation of French Churches, through Prof. and Mrs. Charles Bieler, of Montreal, asking that the Protestants of Canada should be invited to rebuild the Church of Lens, the nearest important Protestant community to Vimy Ridge.

Among prominent Canadians associated with the O.M.F.C. who are supporting the appeal are Col. the Rev. J. M. Almond, Lt.-Col. G. W. Birks, Major-General Sir John Carson, Major-General Sir F. W. Loomis, Brig.-General W. O. H. Dodds, and Brig.-General J. G. Ross.

Miss J. Farries, of Brantford, Ont., who has been living in London for several years, has undertaken the organisation of the fund in England. Her address is: Warwick Club, 21, St. George's Square, S.W.1.

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FINNISH EX-PREMIER SETTLES IN CANADA.

Oscar Tokoi, formerly Premier of Finland, and leader of a band of political exiles, has settled on a farm at North Temiskaming, according to the *Ottawa Journal*. He is accompanied by thirty-nine fellow exiles, who have been banished from their native country.

Tokoi, who was President of the Finnish Parliament at the time of Kerensky's rule in Russia, was deposed as a result of the revolution, and became a political exile. These men have formed a little colony of their own at North Temiskaming, having been sent to Canada and provided with farms by the British Government.

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A seven weeks' old baby boy left Liverpool by the C.P.O.S. liner *Metagama* last Saturday afternoon on a journey of over 10,000 miles with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. McClure, of Yokohama. The baby, who was in charge of a nurse, was in a neat little Japanese wicker cot, with specially made sheets and eiderdown quilt.

Sir George Perley presided at a farewell luncheon on Tuesday at the Ritz Hotel to Mr. Andrew Fisher, the retiring High Commissioner for Australia. Those present included the other High Commissioners: The Agents-General for Australia, New Zealand, and their wives, and Dr. G. C. Creelman, Col. P. Pelletier, Mr. F. C. Wade, Mr. John Howard (the Agents-General for Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Nova Scotia), and their wives.

Mr. Storker T. Storkerson, the well-known Canadian Arctic explorer, who arrived at Liverpool from Canada by the C.P.O.S. liner *Empress of Britain* last Saturday, stated in an interview that it was possible for a white man to live in the Arctic regions for an indefinite period, provided he had good warm clothing, a rifle and a plentiful supply of ammunition for killing seals on which to exist. During the spring of 1918 Mr. Storkerson made a trip to the Beaufort Sea, where he spent eight months and made many interesting discoveries.

UNORTHODOX VIEWS ON INVESTMENTS—I.

By John Rodgers.

A SHREWD old friend used to tell me that "a safe lock-up is better than a shaky dividend payer." That was true before the war, but how well have recent events proved his good sense! Let us compare results and see the difference.

In regard to lock-ups no doubt there are many kinds, but the writer has had ample experience in regard to only one or two, namely, mortgages and real estate near large cities in Canada.

*Mortgages are not really lock-ups, of course. They are short-dated securities which can be called in after three or five years, according to the terms of the mortgage deed. But times are abnormal, and there exists in most Provinces in Canada some special legislation hastily enacted and insufficiently considered—to wit, Moratorium and Soldiers' Relief Acts—and it is through the effects of these enactments that a number of mortgages have become lock-ups for a time.

These Moratorium Acts are different in each Province, and are constantly being amended in the direction of their eventual withdrawal, with the result that the securities for these lock-up loans are falling in to the lender and are being realised.

The arrears began at different periods in different cases—say, from 1914 to 1918—and were practically all caused by war conditions. The results of realisations give capital back in full and arrears of interest sometimes in full and sometimes in part—say, 5 per cent. since commencement, instead of 7 per cent. and so on.

In practice this comes out something as follows: For £1,000 advanced the lender is getting back, say, £1,200 or £1,500 in a lump sum. At the time the advance was made £1,000 was worth, say, £40 per annum to a resident in England. Nowadays the £1,200 returned can be invested at, say, 7 per cent., so that the income now is £84. The lender has therefore doubled his income and got increased capital.

This is an example of a fairly safe lock-up.

The owner of the shaky dividend payer—any trustee stock almost—sees his £1,000 reduced to £600, but he has had his £40 regularly and has it still. I prefer the lock-up, and I have had so many that I know.

A Shaky Dividend Payer.

Regarding shaky dividend payers, take the case of a man who made his will some ten or fifteen years ago. He left so much to one younger son, so much to a daughter, and so forth, and the residue to the eldest son, who is supposed to carry on the family traditions, etc. But when our friend recently died we found that the securities had depreciated 50 per cent. and there is no residue, and the succeeding De Vere is beginning to have doubts about things.

Is there a villain in this piece, and who is he? I have explained to him that it is the worship of income and disregard of capital that has done it all.

If you go to anyone who is supposed to be financially wise, and say: "Jones put me into a mortgage which has paid no interest for three or four years," he will reply in 99 cases out of 100, "Go to your solicitor: you have been swindled."

"But Jones says I have—or am just about to do so—doubled my income, and increased my capital by 30 per cent., as that is the way they are all coming out."

"You go to your solicitor and commence proceedings. It has always been accepted in our groove that income is everything, and a non-income-bearing security is valueless."

"But how about De Vere?"

"Look here, I was born in this groove, and there I stay, and you and your De Veres can go to the devil."

"Well, Jones says there was once a herd of swine which ran down their groove into the sea; perhaps some people are doing likewise."

There is no doubt a good deal of wisdom among the people of the groove. It is a track which has been worn down by the feet of pilgrims during many ages, and it has been observed that when any of them left the groove

for a little excursion of his own he was generally snapped up by the highwaymen. The late De Vere knew that, and always went to the groove for advice, so that he could sleep in peace—the while his capital trickled slowly and imperceptibly away.

Still and all, as they say in Ireland, times do eventually change, and it is just conceivable that these grooves, or some of them, may prove delusive.

You might be run over in one of them, for instance, by the Socialists' motor truck one of these days, if you get glued into it too tight. Or your India stock might possibly follow the example of some stocks we know of, which only six or eight short years ago were as good as they.

"What a dreadful unorthodox idea—put him out at once," says a voice from the groove.

But to return to our lock-ups, or rather the ones I have studied for twenty-five years.

The best in the world, in my opinion, are well selected land or sites, in or near a large well established city in



IN THE CENTRE OF A WESTERN CITY.

Canada. No doubt in United States, Argentina, Brazil and many others the same applies, but I don't know them.

A site in such a city, well selected, and in the centre, if possible, with not too much bricks and mortar on it, and let at a rent sufficient to cover outgoings, as rates and taxes, repairs, insurance, etc., cannot go far wrong if selected by a competent local man.

"Have nothing to do with it," says the voice from the groove, "it pays little or no income, and is obviously a swindle."

The point about the "no income" is this—To earn reasonable interest in a good street you must have an adequate building. But bricks and mortar may depreciate not appreciate in value during the next few years. Therefore select your security with a small return. Then you will surely get a large increment in a few years—free of income tax, too, and that "cuts some ice" nowadays.

Supposing, now, I am getting on in years and I want to provide for my children.

Such an investment produces a poor revenue, and according to the people of the groove is worth little or nothing.

My children, no doubt, class me as "dotty" and go with the universal opinion—that of the groove—and they think the investment will bring very little grist to their mill. What a pleasant surprise, therefore, when they succeed, to find that it has doubled or trebled the capital, while succession duty only comes to 10 per cent. instead of 20.

I give an example, of which the precise figures are before me:—

A friend bought exactly such a site for \$170,000 in 1911. It paid small interest of 3 per cent. or so before the war, and then dwindled to a paltry figure—practically not worth considering. "Clearly you have been completely

defrauded," said the groove to my friend. Now the property has been let for ten years to pay \$10,500 per annum free of expense. At the present time it is worth \$200,000 to \$250,000, and at the end of ten years must be worth more. The expert says \$400,000. It cannot well be worth less.

In this case my friend was fortunate. He was represented in that city by a man of marked ability, great experience, and unimpeachable integrity. At such a distance from the scene of operations the last is perhaps the most valuable quality.

(To be continued.)

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THE MACKENZIE OIL FIELD.

The Largest Oil Region in the Empire.

In the course of a Paper on "The Petroleum Resources of the British Empire," read before the Royal Colonial Institute last Tuesday afternoon, Mr. George Howell made references to the oil discoveries at Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie River.

"This oil," he pointed out, "is not related at all to the Calgary oil. It is an entirely different formation, and is nearly 2,000 miles away from Calgary. The strike of oil is the direct consequence of geological work. It is the first hole, and was put down at the spot selected to give a definite "yes or no" for a large region. The series of strata, now proved to be petroliferous, extend over a very large area. This is an oil region comparable with Mexico or Oklahoma—there will be many oil fields. It is the largest oil region in the Empire, and quite possibly the largest in the world. This first well appears to be a producer of at least a thousand barrels a day and probably several thousand. The oil is of high quality, with paraffin base, and large percentage of petrol. The cost of making the first test was great. We may be sure it was undertaken only with the certainty that a success at this spot would be of great value."

A *Daily Express* cablegram from Ottawa says:—The Canadian Government has taken the first step in the creation of a great reserve in the new oil fields of the Mackenzie River region. All regulations regarding location and staking claims have been cancelled by an Order-in-Council. The object of the Order is not stated, but it is understood that it is to prevent control of the fields falling into foreign hands. It is suggested that the British Government is behind the move.

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LECTURES ON CANADA.

On Monday evening, January 17, at the Lecture Hall, St. John's Hill Church, Wandsworth, Mr. Fred C. Salter, European traffic manager, Grand Trunk Railway, gave an interesting lecture on Canada, illustrated by a fine set of coloured lantern slides. The lecture, which demonstrated Canada's position as regards the development of the goodwill between America and Great Britain in trade and commerce, was much enjoyed by an appreciative audience.

The Rev. W. H. Cassap, late Chaplain and Hon. Capt., C.E.F., lectured on "Canada" on Tuesday of last week at Winton, Bournemouth, under the auspices of the Winton and Moordown Red Triangle Club.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., general secretary of the London Society of Compositors, who was one of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, will describe his experiences in Canada on that occasion in an address entitled "A Compositor in Canada," which he will give at the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, on Friday, February 4, at 7 p.m. It will be illustrated with lantern slides.

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EMIGRATION AGENT AT ABERDEEN.

Major D. J. Murphy, of Kentville, N.S., has been appointed Canadian Government Emigration Agent at Aberdeen, and commenced his duties there last Tuesday. He is an ex-officer who saw much service during the war, and was latterly connected with Canadian Red Cross work in France. Major Murphy has had considerable agricultural experience in Nova Scotia, and was for some years connected with Canadian railway work.

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The Agent-General for British Columbia states that negotiations are being concluded for a large order for British Columbia "sleepers" for use on the Egyptian railways. This follows other large orders for B.C. sleepers from other sources.

Your Old Clothes Urgently Needed for Canadian Ex-Service Men.

THE Secretary of the Great War Veterans' Association in Great Britain will be most grateful for gifts of men's second-hand or cast-off clothing, suits, overcoats, boots, etc., for distribution among Canadian ex-soldiers who are out of work. Kindly write the Secretary, G. W. V. A., Trinity Church Hall, Kingway, London, W.C.2, and collection will be arranged.

OBITUARY.

The Rt. Hon. A. L. Sifton, M.P.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton, M.A., K.C., LL.B., D.C.L., M.P., Secretary of State in the Dominion Cabinet, died at Ottawa, on January 21, from arterio-sclerosis. Born near London, Ontario, on October 26, 1859, he in 1865 removed with his parents to Brandon, Manitoba. He was educated at Wesley College, Winnipeg, and Victoria University, Cobourg, Ont., and was admitted to the Bar of Manitoba in 1883. After practising at Brandon and Prince Albert, he removed to Calgary, and in 1901 was elected member for Banff, Alberta, in the former North-West House of Assembly. He became Commissioner of Public Works in the Hamilton Administration in 1903, resigning to become Chief Justice of the North-West Territories, and, on the formation of the Province of Alberta in 1905, its first Chief Justice. In May, 1910, he resigned that position to succeed the Hon. A. C. Rutherford as Premier of the Province, a position which he occupied until October 12, 1917, when he accepted the position of Minister of Customs in Sir Robert Borden's Unionist administration, becoming Minister of Public Works in 1919, and Secretary of State when Mr. Meighen succeeded Sir Robert Borden as Premier of the Dominion last July. On January 1, 1920, Mr. Sifton was appointed a member of the Privy Council in recognition of his able services as one of the Canadian delegates to the Peace Conference in Paris.

Mr. Sifton, in 1882, married Miss Mary H. Deering, of Cobourg, who, with one son and one daughter, survives him. Sir Clifford Sifton is his brother. Their father, Mr. J. W. Sifton, was for some time a member and afterwards Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba.

Mr. Sifton's portrait appears on page 131.

Other Deaths.

At Fredericton, N.B.—Dr. W. B. Coffyn (40), who served with the R.A.M.C. in Mesopotamia. At Newcastle, N.B.—Mr. E. Percy Williston, barrister and County Secretary. At S. Stephen, N.B.—Lt. Boyden E. Smith, following serious wounds while serving with the R.A.F.

At Halifax, N.S.—Mrs. Dennis (67), mother of Mr. W. H. Dennis, proprietor of the *Halifax Herald*.

At Montreal.—Mr. James Reynolds Smith (67), of Messrs. Finley, Smith & Co., woollen merchants; Mr. Frank Paterson Currie (81), a native of Lanarkshire, who went to Canada in 1862, and became president of the Dominion Paper Co., Ltd.

At Toronto.—Mr. James Clancy (76), ex-M.L.A. and M.P. 1896-1904, and later Provincial Auditor; Dr. W. J. Greig, Coroner of the County of York. At Hamilton.—Mr. Ferdinand Harrison (92), a well-known citizen.

At Ottawa.—Mr. James G. Foley (68), ex-Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, who entered the service of the Department of the Interior in 1883.

At Brockville.—Mr. Herbert Stone McDonald, for many years County Court Judge and Chancellor of the diocese of Ontario. At Windsor, Ont.—Mr. E. C. Park (85), Postmaster of Amherstburg for 40 years. At Woodstock, Ont.—Mr. E. E. Hammer, ex-reeve and a leading breeder of Holstein cattle.

At Vancouver.—Mr. Fred Ryan, father of Prof. Cedric Ryan, of B.C. University, and Mrs. Brydone Jack; Mr. J. S. Emerson (63), a well-known lumberman and financier; Mrs. Agnes Elizabeth McCarthy (82), widow of Mr. Dalton McCarthy, K.C.

At Philadelphia.—Mr. C. J. Haigh, commercial agent of the Grand Trunk Railway system.

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A TRIBUTE TO SIR FRANK BAILLIE.

A striking tribute to Sir Frank Baillie, whose death was recently recorded in *Canada*, is paid by Sir Thomas White, ex-Minister of Finance for the Dominion.

"Sir Frank Baillie," he says, "was one of the most capable men I have ever met. His versatility of achievement in the many fields which he entered during his busy life was truly remarkable, indicating capability not short of genius. The work he did during the war as head of aeroplane construction in Canada for the Imperial Government commanded the admiration of British and American officials and their technical advisers. I am more sorry than I can say at his untimely death. He played a much greater part in the development of Britain's aircraft service at the critical period of the war than will ever be known, even to his friends."

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Some poppy seeds from the gardens of the C.P.R. hotel at Lake Louise are to be planted at Balmoral. They were sent at Christmas to Princess Louise, after whom the lake was named.

The Hon. G. H. Malcolm, the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, announced to the convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba that the Province would follow Saskatchewan's lead in sending an official over to the British Isles to encourage the immigration of household help.

CANADA'S FERTILE PRAIRIES.

Some of Last Year's Fine Crop Yields in the Western Provinces.

SOME striking instances of the fine crop yields produced on the fertile prairies of the Western Provinces are given by the Industrial and Resources Department of the Canadian National Railways.

French Bros., near Dauphin, Manitoba, sowed ten acres of Red Bobs wheat last spring and the crop threshed 42½ bushels to the acre.

Andrew Lasson, formerly a coal miner in Alberta, purchased a half section of land two years ago in the Langruth district of Manitoba. It was unimproved land, and he paid \$23.50 per acre for it. He put 80 acres of the land under cultivation, and his first crop of wheat yielded 43½ bushels to the acre. The wheat graded No. 1 and was marketed at \$2.75 per bushel, netting him enough to pay for the entire 320 acres, and leaving him \$2,000 to the good.

A correspondent at Lashburn, in Saskatchewan, writes:—
"Quite a number of our farmers in this district harvested

A very good yield of Red Bobs wheat is reported by A. H. McKeown from Bonnieview Farm, near Mirror, Alta. He planted two bushels of seed on about two acres of land and threshed out 87½ bushels of No. 1 grade.

Sown to oats on July 5, a 30-acre field in an Edmonton district farm gave a yield of 100 tons of green feed sixty-three days after the date of planting.

O. H. Eickland, who lives three miles east of Galahad, Alta., had a 19-acre piece of summer fallow which yielded 52 bushels of wheat per acre. The average yield of his total crop of wheat was 40 bushels.

A new record for Southern Alberta was made by the threshing of sixty acres of rye near Calgary, which yielded an average of 49 bushels to the acre. Another farmer states that his yield is over 50 bushels to the acre, and that the grain weighs 60½ pounds to the bushel.

James Comer, of Edwell, near Red Deer, an old-timer, sowed a field of wheat on May 24, and on August 23 cut the field and got 30 bushels to the acre of first-class wheat. This was the latest he ever sowed wheat, and the shortest time he has ever experienced between sowing and cutting.

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THE 1920 CROP.

The final report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the 1920 wheat crop as 263,000,000 bushels, as compared with 193,260,000 bushels for 1919. The final estimate of the crop of oats is 530,709,000 bushels, and the estimate of the value of all field crops for 1920 on the basis of prices paid to farmers is \$1,455,244,000. Out of a total yield of 263,000,000 bushels of wheat there were raised in the Prairie Provinces 234,000,000 bushels.

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AGRICULTURE IN SASKATCHEWAN.

The Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer of Saskatchewan, in presenting the Budget last month, gave a detailed survey of agricultural conditions in the Province.

The total acreage under cultivation in 1919, he said, was 23,585,000 acres and in 1920 it was 22,549,000. The wheat acreage in 1920 showed a decrease of 520,000 acres from that of 1919. The final yield per acre estimated for 1920 was 11.2 bushels as against 8.5 in 1919. The aggregate yield amounted to 113,135,000 bushels as compared with 89,993,000 in 1919.

There was an increase in oat acreage of 269,000 acres, as compared with 1919. The 1919 yield was 23.5 bushels, and in 1920 27.7 bushels. The aggregate production of oats in 1920 was 141,549,000 bushels, as compared with 112,156,000 in 1919.

Barley showed an increase of 27,000 acres, and an increase in yield per acre from 18.2 bushels in 1919 to 20.2 bushels in 1920. The aggregate production was 8,970,000 bushels in 1919 to 10,501,000 in 1920.



CUTTING OATS IN ALBERTA.

large crops in 1920. One farmer in particular had a yield of 125 bushels to the acre of oats of good quality. Quite a number had yields from 90 to 100 bushels to the acre of oats. Wheat yields in one or two cases were as high as 50 bushels to the acre. C. J. Bird, who lives just a short distance west of Lashburn, had a yield of 50 bushels to the acre of wheat. Mr. W. T. McMurdo, who has a farm north of Lashburn, had a yield of 55 bushels to the acre of barley, also a yield of 38 bushels to the acre of fall rye. Taken all round, we have had a bumper crop in this district. The elevators are full to overflowing. We estimate that there will be over a million bushels of grain marketed from this point this season. One farmer alone shipped 24 cars of live stock in one shipment. This will give you a small idea of what we are capable of doing in this district. Land values for low land run from \$20 to \$30 per acre, and improved land from \$30 to \$50 per acre, and we have lots of room for a good class of settlers."

Fred Ganderton, near Wainwright, Alberta, got a yield of 17,410 bushels of oats from a stand of 200 acres, the average per acre being 85 bushels.



THRESHING ON THE PRAIRIE.

The wheat of Z. H. Hills, one of the oldest farmers in the Camrose district of Alberta, turned out exceptionally well, yielding 47½ bushels, No. 1 Northern, to the acre.

E. N. and Frank Walker, of Fort Saskatchewan, had 3,000 bushels of grain, their average being 34-35 bushels. The former had a couple of acres in Red Bobs, which averaged 60 bushels to the acre.

Sam Grimson, who has been farming for thirty years in the Sylvan Lake district of Alberta, had a fine crop. His oats averaged 105 bushels and his wheat 35 bushels to the acre.

Flax showed an increase of 210,000 acres. The yield per acre was the same in 1920 as in 1919, but the aggregate production was 5,479,000 bushels, as compared with 4,489,000 bushels in 1919.

There was a falling off of 18,000 acres sown to rye in 1920, as compared with 1919, but the yield per acre went up from 10.5 bushels in 1919 to 13.8 bushels in 1920.

The total value of dairy products in 1919 was \$16,769,000, and in 1920 \$20,043,000.

Livestock in the Province showed a decline over 1919, cattle and horses dropping off nearly 200,000, while swine dropped 200,000.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Some Canadian Novels.

In "Winsome Winnie" (London: John Lane: 5s.), Stephen Leacock has gone back to his "nonsense novels." His new volume contains eight clever skits on tales of widely varying character, but all in the Leacockian vein. While essentially light and irresponsible, they are not marred by the extravagance of some of his recent efforts, and are entertaining and amusing.

The atmosphere of "The Conquering Hero," by John Murray Gibbon (Toronto: S. B. Gundy; London: John Lane) is Canadian through and through. It is full of the spirit of open-air life and the freedom of the wilds of the East and the West, with many a vivid word picture of Nature and Nature's ways. The main part of the scene of the story is laid in the New Brunswick bush, amid the beauties of the Rockies, and on the shores of Lake Windermere. (The book is dedicated to Randolph Bruce, "who put the 'Happy' into the 'Happy Valley.'") "The Conquering Hero" is a romance pure and simple, with such varied principal characters as an ex-sergeant, farmer and guide, a "movie" star (with press agent and business manager in her train), and a Highland Colonel's daughter. The encounters of these three in particular lead to many romantic complications; but the course of true love is eventually directed into smooth channels, with the happiest results.

To those who would like to give a suitable present to their small sons, and at the same time acquaint them with the more exciting features of life as lived on a Canadian ranch, "Making Good," by Captain G. B. McKean, one of Canada's V.C.s (London: Humphrey, Milford; 5s.) offers distinct attractions. The hero, after running away to sea, is influenced by one of his shipmates, who later proves to be his life-long chum, to forsake the unstable ocean for the more level plains of Alberta. Every chapter brings a fresh hair-breadth escape, and the two go on from strength to strength till finally, when an alliance with the pretty daughter of the ranch-owner seems unavoidable, the hero prefers money to matrimony, buys a ranch of his own and thus "makes good."

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AN AMBULANCE FOR SHEEP.

Alberta Rancher's Scientific Methods.

Mr. John T. Heninger is one of the largest sheep-owners in Southern Alberta. On his three ranches, the Big Coulee Ranch, the King's Lake Ranch, and the Hay Lake Ranch, located about 50 miles south-east of Lethbridge, he is demonstrating what can be done by the application of brain and brawn and perseverance.

Last year Mr. Heninger clipped in the neighbourhood of 135,000 lb. of wool. His lamb crop was exceptional. In all it totalled approximately 7,000 head.

If you should visit his ranches during lambing time you would be puzzled perhaps at seeing an ambulance dashing madly over the hills and coulees. It is a clever contrivance—that ambulance—and has saved Mr. Heninger hundreds of lambs this season. The ambulance is mounted on a Ford truck. In it are built ten pens, five on a side. As soon as the ewe drops her lamb she and her little one are picked up, placed snugly in the ambulance, and away they go for the sheltering fold.

They are then placed in pens, where the ewe is fed on oats and hay. If the lambs are cold they are placed in blankets. No chances are taken; "Lambs are money," is the motto of John Heninger. When the sun comes out the ewes and tiny offspring, now doing nicely after their tender treatment, are turned out to graze on the fresh, crisp grass of the pasture.

When the lambs are being born too quickly to be accommodated by the motor ambulance, horse-driven vehicles are pressed into service. Mr. Heninger is convinced that this is the most efficient way for a large flock-owner to meet the critical situations incident to the lambing season.

In a heavy storm last spring, when mortality on other sheep ranches was heavy, Mr. Heninger did not lose a single lamb. This record alone amply demonstrates the thorough and far-sighted business methods used.

His ranches are all fully modernised—both barns and homes. For his help, as well as himself and family, all the buildings are electrically lighted and supplied with fresh cold water from the tap, furnished by a storage cistern.

Mr. Heninger does not confine himself to sheep-raising absolutely. He fully realises the importance of diversified farming. This year he had 1,500 acres into crop, besides a large field of potatoes and a magnificent vegetable garden. He also had on his ranch hogs, poultry, and milch cows. He is, in addition, constructing a private irrigation system which, when completed, will allow water to be supplied to 5,000 acres of hay land.

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Twenty Manitoba school teachers will exchange posts with others in different parts of the Empire for a year, beginning next summer.

EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Objects and Scope of the Organisation.

In July, 1920, the Imperial Forestry Conference held a session in London, which was attended by delegates from various parts of the British Empire. The deliberations of the Conference disclosed the important fact, *inter alia*, that the Empire is not reaping at present the full benefit of the immense natural resources which it possesses in its forests, and that such vital matters as the yield and utilisation of Empire-grown timbers, the organisation and management of forests, education and scientific research in subjects connected with forestry, and the general policy and administration of the various forest departments of the Empire, stand in need of co-ordination or development, as the case may be, for the general benefit of the Empire as a whole.

There was a general consensus of opinion that the time had come to establish a Central Forestry Association, which would not only serve as a link between the associations already existing in Canada, Australia and other parts of the Empire, and between those individuals, whether officials or not, who devoted their lives to forestry in all its branches, but would also engage actively in the collection and dissemination of facts as to the existing condition of forests in the Empire and the present and future demands upon them, in awakening public interest to the supreme importance of securing a steady yield of timber of all classes and its subsequent utilisation for the mutual benefit of the component parts of the British Empire, etc.

Fostering Public Interest.

Steps have, therefore, now been taken towards the establishment and incorporation by Royal Charter of the Empire Forestry Association. The objects of the Association are (a) to foster public interest in forestry throughout the Empire, (b) to secure general recognition of the dependence of timber supply upon forest management, (c) to collect and circulate information relating to forestry and the commercial utilisation of forest products, (d) to form a centre for forest officers and all engaged in forestry, and (e) to provide a means of communication between all concerned. The affairs of the Association will be directed by a Governing Council and an Executive Committee, the latter composed of representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa, India and the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The Chairman of the Governing Council and the Executive Committee is Viscount Novar, and the members of the Executive Committee include the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Robson Black, for Canada, and Sir Mayson Beeton for Newfoundland.

Information in regard to the terms and conditions of membership for individuals, firms and associations can be obtained from the Secretary, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

The founders of the Empire Forestry Association have received many promises of support from the Dominions and other parts of the British Empire, and are making arrangements to publish in due course a quarterly journal to serve as the organ of the Association, which it is hoped will be welcomed by all those in whose interests the Association has primarily been founded.

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TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN CANADA.

More than 60,000 pupils enrolled during the year ended June 30, 1920, under the Federal Government's scheme of assisting technical education throughout the Provinces. Of this number 51,827 attended evening courses and 8,512 took their training during the day. There were also 207 receiving correspondence instruction in British Columbia and Alberta.

There was a total of 1,810 teachers in the various Provinces, of whom 1,428 were in evening schools, 384 in day schools, and three in correspondence departments. The total number of schools in the Dominion where technical or vocational training was under way was 139. Of these 98 were evening schools, 12 day, and 29 day and evening. Ontario led in numbers with 38 evening and 13 day and evening schools, Nova Scotia 26 evening, Quebec 15 evening, two day and four day and evening.

During the year Prince Edward Island was the only Province where advantage had not been taken of the Federal scheme; but Dr. L. W. Gill, Director of Technical Education at Ottawa, states that an agricultural and technical school has since been opened there.

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The C.P.O.S. liner *Empress of Britain*, which left Halifax, N.S., on the 16th inst., and arrived at Liverpool early last Saturday morning, disembarked over 800 passengers, of whom 400 were bound for the Continent. The clearance was accomplished in record time, as all of them left Liverpool by 1.30 p.m. Special trains were arranged to convey them to the various ports in this country, and passengers for Havre and Antwerp would arrive there within seven days after leaving Canada; those for Hamburg within eight days; those for Danzig within eleven days; and those for Finland within twelve days.

CANADIAN GOLF COURSES.

An Irish Journalist's High Opinion of Canadian Links.

The following survey of the Canadian golf courses he played over last summer is made by Mr. James Henderson, of the "Belfast News-Letter," one of the keenest golfers among the Imperial Press delegates. It is included in a series of articles on the tour which has appeared in that journal.

NOT once, but many times during my trip through Canada was I asked what I thought to be the best course in the country. It was hardly a fair question, as one would require a much wider knowledge of Canadian links than I had to answer it; and besides that, politeness dictated that I should endeavour to create the impression that the course on which I was then playing answered to the description. I hesitate, then, to say which course was the best; but I think I may go so far as to admit that there were one or two which I considered better than the others on which I had a game, and, further, that these were fully equal to the best inland courses in the British Isles.

There are few seaside courses, and these not of the true seaside character, being best described as golf courses by the sea. Let me hasten to add, however, that they are very fine courses, and you will seldom find such magnificent putting greens as those of the Victoria Club, at Oak Bay (B.C.). The Oak Bay links I would describe as the most sporting in Canada.



A NEW COURSE IN ALBERTA, ON THE LINE OF THE G.T.P.

They are splendidly situated on the shores of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and command fine views of the snow-clad Olympic range in Washington. The only blemish is that there are too many short holes, one after the other, but as most of them are full of character, one forgives the circumstance of their proximity. I did not play at Colwood, but I was told it was a fine course, situated in what was once a forest, and that most of the holes were really first-class tests of golf.

Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver.

Reversing the usual order of things, and proceeding from west to east, the next course under review is that of the Shaughnessy Heights Club, at Vancouver. This is certainly one of the best courses in the country. As its name implies, it is situated high above the city on ground that was formerly a forest. The course is nine years in existence, but it has a settled look, which is a clear indication of the amount of labour bestowed on it. The ground is rolling in character, and many of the holes, particularly the pitch holes, are very difficult. Like most Canadian courses, the fairway suffers greatly from the summer heat, but the greens are kept in good order by the constant use of water sprinklers. Indeed, all the courses have these sprinklers, for otherwise the greens would become unfit for play. At Vancouver and Victoria golf is possible all the year round—an advantage denied to almost all the courses lying further east. The first hole at Shaughnessy Heights has an interesting feature in that a bunker, about 100 yards in front and to the left of the tee, is now known as the "Prince's bunker," because the Prince of Wales drove into it on the occasion of his visit to the club. Vancouver has two other courses.

Edmonton's Golf and Country Club.

Edmonton has the makings of a very fine course at the Golf and Country Club, about six miles from the city. At present it lacks water, that most necessary adjunct to a golf course in North America, and there are very few bunkers; but the ground is good golfing country, and the members are very keen. It has two outstanding features—the 18th hole and Hunter. The latter, I should explain, is a member of the club, who can, and does, hit the ball to vast distances. I had not the pleasure of meeting him, as he had gone to Calgary to take part in a big open meeting there, but I was shown various points where his tee shots had finished, the places being marked and regarded with awe by his fellow-members.

At one hole of just over 500 yards he is declared to have got "up" with a drive and a mashie, and his usual tee shot is round about 300 yards. The last hole is a fearsome affair. Imagine trying to pitch across the gully at Carrick-a-rede, and you have a fair picture of it, for the hole is only about 130 yards long, the tee being situated at one side of a deep chasm and the green at the other. And you proceed from tee to green over a rope bridge, similar in character to that at Carrick-a-rede, but fortunately much more substantial.

Golf Booming at Calgary.

Calgary is unfortunate in its situation, for it is not far enough west to enjoy the balmy atmosphere of British Columbia, and is not far enough east to escape the "Chinook" winds. Nevertheless, golf is booming there, and four courses are in existence. I played at the Country Club, the course of which is laid out on really fine natural ground, but the turf never gets a proper chance. In the summer there is great heat, and in the winter the soft "Chinook" winds come in from the West frequently, and melt the snow which would protect the soil if it remained without being disturbed until the spring. The Golf and Country Club at Calgary has certainly a very tough proposition to face in the matter of upkeep, and it is a pity that this should be so, for the members are a most sporting crowd, and are more than anxious to have the best of everything in regard to golf. They have a magnificent clubhouse, to which are attached a number of tennis courts. There is one hole on the course which has a feature I never saw before—namely, a periscope. This interesting contrivance is situated beside the 8th tee, so as to afford a view of the green, which is 190 yards away behind a hill. I took it to be an unusually large direction post until we came to play the hole.

Gophers and Golf.

At this course there is a curious local rule which states that a ball played into a gopher hole must be recovered or treated as a lost ball; and another rule allows the player whose ball is lying upon or against a gopher hole to lift and drop without penalty. The gopher, I should say, is the original inhabitant of the Canadian prairies, and is an engaging little creature, half squirrel, half rat, against which the farmer wages eternal war. It is a regular pest on golf courses, being more destructive even than rabbits. I saw countless evidences of its depredations on most of the prairie courses, and I can well imagine that it is no friend of the green-keepers.



PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT PLAYING GOLF AT BANFF, ALBERTA.
C.P.R. Photograph.

dations on most of the prairie courses, and I can well imagine that it is no friend of the green-keepers.

Winnipeg's Ten Courses.

Winnipeg claims—and I believe rightly—to have a greater proportion of golfers than any other city in North America, it being stated that there are 4,000 players in the neighbourhood. At any rate, there are ten courses, on two of which (St. Charles and Pine Ridge) I played. Pine Ridge I would classify as a tip-top course, with infinite possibilities, and as the club is a private one, with a very influential membership, there is no doubt that the links will soon be amongst the best in the country. Just at present they are not fully developed, but they have a fine situation, splendid turf, and excellent

greens, while the general layout of the holes indicates careful thought. The St. Charles Club has a typical prairie course, absolutely flat, but possessing, withal, some very interesting holes. The clubhouse, which I described earlier, is a palatial establishment, and the members are the essence of hospitality and kindness. Indeed, the visitor to any Canadian golf club is treated in a princely fashion, and I shall never forget the warmth of the reception accorded to our party.

In Ontario.

From Winnipeg to Toronto is a long stretch of country; but there is only one course in it; at the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. Unfortunately, I had not the opportunity of playing there, but I had a game on the course of the Toronto Club, overlooking Lake Ontario, and was considerably impressed with its excellence. Like the course of the Hamilton Golf and Country Club, the Toronto Club's links were laid out by Mr. H. S. Colt, who has done his work well.

I should say that, as a strict test of golf, the Toronto course was the best I played on in Canada. All the holes are good, and some are marvels of construction. The 9th, for example, was cut out of a dense wood, and lies in a beautiful natural valley. The 4th is one of the best short holes I have ever seen, as it calls for the perfect shot. The green is on a shelf, or plateau, sloping away to the right, and the distance of the hole varies from an iron shot to a spoon, according to the wind. The tee shot has to be slightly hooked, because the ball must pitch on the green and stay there, otherwise there is trouble for the player. For heartiness and good fellowship you will travel far before you find a more congenial spot than the Toronto Golf Club. There are one or two other fine courses near Toronto, notably Lambton, but I had not time to play on any of them.

Royal Ottawa is a splendid course, too, but, during my stay in the Dominion Capital, the weather was so oppressively hot



THE FIFTH TEE ON THE ROYAL MONTREAL CLUB'S COURSE AT DIXIE.

that the slightest exertion was a toil to the flesh, and many of the party, including myself, did not play.

In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

In Montreal you get a taste of how luxurious the game of golf can be made, if you have sufficient money, and if you like it that way. Go to Dixie, the home of the Royal Montreal Club, and you will find an elaborately equipped clubhouse and an exquisitely kept course. There is no "rough." The bunkers are raked two or three times a day, and contain notice boards asking players not to walk through them. And there are little posters alongside the course to the hole (it cannot be stiffly defined as "fairway," because the whole ground is a fairway), at every hundred yards, showing the distances. Royal Montreal is essentially a course for the middle-aged golfer, of no very great skill, who wants the maximum of pleasure and the minimum of trouble in his game. And the fact that there is a strong desire for a course of the kind is clearly shown by the crowds of players who are on the links every day in the season.

There are two notable holes at Royal Montreal, the 7th and the 8th. The latter (170 yards) is almost a replica of the 7th at Castlerock, with the difference that the teeing ground is on the same level as the green. A station of the Canadian Pacific Railway is quite close, and the Grand Trunk line runs through the course, having to be played over several times. The 9th hole has terrors for the timid, for just in front of the tee there is a small lake. In this lake a small boy is seated in a small boat, for the purpose of retrieving the balls which are driven into the water. And the name of the boat is *Maid of the Missed*—a clever variation of the name of the well-known boat, *Maid of the Mist*, from which visitors to Niagara view the great Falls.

Beaconsfield is another representative Montreal Club, possessing a very fine course, of which I had glowing accounts from other members of the party who played there.

In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces golf is becoming increasingly popular, and I played on several excellent

courses, at Quebec itself, at Halifax, at St. John, and at Truro (Nova Scotia).

The Quebec course is now situated beside the famous Montmorency Falls, and has a lovely view of the River St. Lawrence. Before the war the links were near the city, on the battlefields, but the encroachments of the Ross rifle factory necessitated a move. The new course is working in well, and possesses good turf and some first-class holes. Indeed, it impressed me as having very great possibilities, of which, no doubt, avail will be taken in the near future.

The Golf and Country Club at St. John (N.B.) has a fine position overlooking a tributary of the great St. John River. The course is situated some seven or eight miles from the city amidst pine trees, having once been a forest, and is very sporting. There is a magnificent club-house, and—what makes the place more attractive—the road from the city is one of the best in Canada, being tar macadamized.

I saw a very interesting course, also in the Province of Quebec, at Grand' Mere, the headquarters of the well-known Laurentide Pulp and Paper Co. The place is really a model town, owned by the company, and the golf course is only one of the many attractions organised by the firm in furtherance of the social life of the little community. It is a most elegant organisation, clubhouse, professional's shop, and links being kept in spotless order. The hazards are very similar to the "bumps" at Bangor, and the greens are as good as could be found anywhere.

Indeed, wherever you go in Canada you will find great attention paid to upkeep, and there are numerous aids to the golfer's comfort of which we know nothing (or very little) here. For instance, there is a seat at every tee at most of the clubs, and the tee boxes are elaborate affairs, raised about 3 ft. above the ground (to obviate stooping), and containing, as well as the sand, a supply of water, a brush, and a towel for cleaning the balls. Again, at some courses you can have your clubs cleaned by electricity, the process occupying only about three minutes, and the result being astonishing.

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THE CANADIAN CURLERS' TOUR.

Last Saturday the Scottish curling team concluded the first stage of their tour, leaving Edinburgh for Manchester, where they have been spending the present week.

The most important match since last week's *Canada* went to press was that of Thursday, 20th inst.—the first of the five test matches on the programme. On that occasion the Canadians were defeated by a majority of 19 shots—101 against 120—only two of the six rinks scoring a win—Mr. W. F. Payne's (Manitoba) and Mr. H. J. Airth's (Quebec). This was the first defeat of the visitors since their initial game on January 8. They have so far won 17 Scottish matches.

On Tuesday of last week the Canadians defeated Upper Strathcarn by 93 shots and West Lothian by 35; on Wednesday the 1903 Scots team by 24, and the 1912 Scots team by 36; on Friday Cupar by 49 and East Fife by 70; and on Saturday Galloway by 55.

On Monday they defeated Manchester by 11 shots.

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INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION BY FILM

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. recently installed a moving picture equipment in the cafeteria of their plant at New Toronto, to ascertain to what extent educative films would be of value to their employees.

The pictures were shown in the company's time, and two experiments were made. The first was a "safety first" demonstration, showing comparisons of statistics and methods of accident prevention in other plants, and the other illustrated the methods used in the collecting and manufacturing of the rubber for tyres.

In order that they might make a tangible tabulation of results to justify the expenditure, the company asked each employee to submit a report giving a brief outline of the subjects covered in the pictures and what he considered their instructive value both to himself and his fellow workmen. The following are extracts from some of the reports:—

"The pictures enable a man successfully to answer the questions from new men coming in his department."

"There was no doubt that the majority of the men working in the factory had a very hazy idea of the natural history of rubber until these demonstrations took place."

"Pictures of this nature are a blessing to the working man, as they enable him to see foreign lands which could not otherwise be visited. These films are educative from every point of view, and are an incentive to the workman to learn more of his business, promote an interest in his work and take pleasure in things well done."

"I think the more knowledge a workman has relative to the materials in his department the more intelligent his work will be."

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The Marchioness of Donegall has returned to Warren Lodge, Kingston Hill, from Switzerland. The Marquess of Donegall has returned to Eton.

The Rt. Hon. Sir George and Lady Foster have settled in their residence at 125, Somerset Street, Ottawa.

The Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, has returned to Ottawa. Mrs. Doherty and her daughters, the Misses Doherty, who were with Mr. Doherty in Geneva, are still in Nice, and are not expected to return to Canada for some time.

General Booth is leaving London about the middle of next month for a campaign in Western Canada and the United States. The General will be accompanied by Commissioner D. C. Lamb and Col. Pugmire.

Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., accompanied by Lady Brittain, left last week for Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, and Germany to study existing conditions in Central Europe, returning for the re-assembling of Parliament next month.

Sir J. Martin Harvey, who has been playing in Toronto, is now in hospital suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Lady Eaton and General and Mrs. Bickford are sailing for England on February 20.

The following Canadian officers have graduated at the Staff College, Camberley: Major E. L. Caldwell, Royal Canadian Dragoons; Col. T. V. Anderson, D.S.O., and Lt.-Col. F. O. Hodgins, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Engineers.

Lt. F. Craddock, Sask. Regt., has been awarded the decoration of Chevalier de l'Ordre du Mérite Agricole by the King of the Belgians, "for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign."

Among adjudications in bankruptcy published in the *London Gazette* last week is the name of Mr. Laurence Lyon, M.P. for Hastings, described as of "the Carlton Club, Pall Mall, and lately residing at 30, Park Lane." The date of the order is given as January 19.

Mr. John Murray Anderson, the producer of the revue "The League of Nations," is a Newfoundlander, the son of a former Cabinet Minister.

Owing to the illness of the Hon. Charles Stewart, Premier of Alberta, who has been operated upon for appendicitis, the meeting of the Provincial Legislature has been postponed.

Mr. L. G. Christie, Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs, who represented the Dominion Government at the meeting of the governing body of the International Labour Bureau at Geneva, returned to Canada last week.

The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred by Queen's University, Kingston, upon the Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Agent-General for Ontario, will read a Paper before the Royal Society of Arts (Colonial Section) on Tuesday, February 1, on "Modern Agriculture, with Special Reference to Progress in Canada." The chair will be



THE LATE RT. HON. A. L. SIFTON, K.C., M.P.
(See pages 123 and 126).

taken at 4.30 p.m. by Sir Daniel Hall, Chief Scientific Adviser and Director-General of Intelligence Department, Ministry of Agriculture.

Sir Edmund and Lady Walker and Miss Walker are leaving Toronto on February 12 for a tour in South America. They will visit Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, and other cities, and return to New York via the Panama Canal.

Among the arrivals from Canada last week by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* were Lt.-Col. G. S. and Mrs. Cantlie and the Misses Cantlie. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Elliott, Major and Mrs. H. R. Goodday, Col. W. R. Ward and Miss F. Biden.

Among the departures to Canada have been Col. C. E. S. Campbell, Mr. H. J. Halford, Major and Mrs. A. W. Kenny, Mrs. J. H. Pangman, Mr. E. H. Strickland and Col. J. M. Prower, D.S.O.

Capt. Walter Hose, R.N., who commanded H.M.C.S. *Rainbow* in the Pacific in 1914, has been appointed to succeed Admiral Kingsmill in command of the Royal Canadian Navy.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The wedding of the Earl of Minto and Miss Marion Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cook, of Montreal, was celebrated at Montreal on the afternoon of January 19, before a large and fashionable assemblage, the Governor-General and the Duchess of Devonshire being present. Owing to the difference in the religious belief of the families of the bride and bridegroom (says the *Times* correspondent) the ceremony took place in one of the large rooms of the Congress Hall adjoining St. Patrick's Cathedral. The decorations were carried out with smilax and lilies. The organ in the Lady Chapel adjoining was played during the ceremony.

The bridal procession was headed by Miss Adelaide Beardmore; next came Lady Rachel Cavendish with Miss Sarah Cook, Lady Margaret Scott with the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, Miss Sheila McEachan with Miss Audrey Cook, followed by Miss Dorothy Cook, maid of honour.

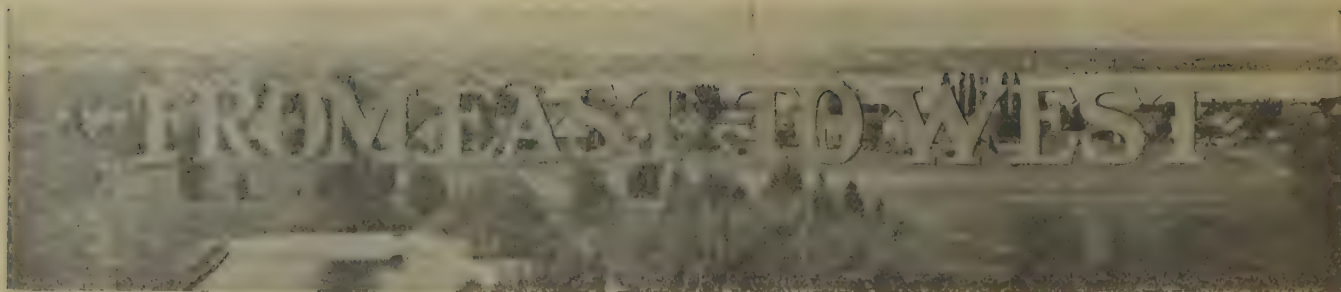
The bride followed on the arm of her father. She wore a gown of ivory satin tulle embroidered with pearls and crystals. Her train was a Minto heirloom of Brussels appliqué. Her tulle veil was held by a small bandeau of seed pearls. She had no bouquet, but carried a vellum prayer-book used by her own mother at her wedding. She wore no jewels. The maid of honour and the bridesmaids were gowned in royal blue chiffon with wide girdles of royal blue brocade lined with cloth of silver. Instead of hats, they wore bandeaux, from which hung small clusters of green and purple grapes, and they also carried grapes instead of bouquets. The four pages were dressed in Charles II. style in white satin coats faced with royal blue.

The reception was held at the residence of Mr. F. N. Beardmore, lent for the occasion. There were more than 600 presents. Lord Minto and his bride left at night for New York, on their way to South Carolina, the bride's travelling dress being of dark blue callot cloth with moleskin furs. They will sail for England early in March, after a brief return visit to Montreal.

The marriage arranged between Major E. Oliver Wheeler, M.C., R.E., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Wheeler, of Sidnev, B.C., and Miss Dorothea S. Danielsen, youngest daughter of Mr. N. F. Danielsen, of Edgobaston, will take place at Bombay about the middle of March.

At St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, Miss Mary Cunningham, eldest daughter of the late William Murray, formerly manager of the Bank of British Columbia, and Mrs. Murray, Matthews Avenue, Shaughnessy Heights, was married to Mr. Edward Herbert Daniel, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, San Francisco, son of Mr. H. Daniel, of Burton-on-Trent, England.

At St. James's, Spanish Place, London, on Wednesday, the marriage took place, very quietly, in the presence of relatives only, of Dr. Agatha Doherty, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Doherty, of Abbeycourt, Toronto, and sister of the Hon. M. W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Cabinet, and of the late Col. Charles E. Doherty, of British Columbia, to Mr. W. J. Myatt, of London, Birmingham, and Worcestershire. Mr. and Mrs. Myatt left immediately for Egypt and Palestine, and will return to London in April.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Mr. G. B. Green has been elected president of the Ottawa Board of Trade by acclamation; Mr. Cecil Bethune, former secretary, vice-president; and Major E. A. Oliver, D.S.O., treasurer.

—On a recount ex-Controller Frank H. Plant was elected mayor by a majority of 22 votes over ex-Controller Joseph Kent.

TORONTO.—In Ontario the amount of construction of buildings in 1920 totalled \$108,120,800, an increase of \$20,939,000 compared with the buildings erected in 1919, according to MacLean Daily Reports, Ltd. The total throughout Canada was \$255,605,500.

—Although the number of building permits issued by the City Architect of Toronto in 1920, 7,400, was 144 fewer permits than were issued last year, they represented a value of \$5,966,000 in excess of the 1919 figures. The total value of the buildings erected in 1920 was \$25,785,000.

—The board of directors of the Canadian National Exhibition has presented Mayor Church with the surplus funds of this year's Canadian National Exhibition, viz., \$146,830.

—Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell has been elected president of the Empire Club here. Vice-presidents, Messrs. R. E. Paterson, E. H. Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. McKendrick; secretary, Dr. D. J. Guggin.

—Fire has destroyed the five-storey building of the E. B. Shuttleworth Chemical Co., causing a loss estimated at \$250,000.

Officers of the Ontario Jockey Club have been re-elected here as follows:—President, Col. William Hendrie; Vice-Presidents, Mr. A. E. Dymnt and Col. D. King-Smith; Secretary, Mr. W. P. Fraser.

HAMILTON.—Buildings to the value of \$4,218,660 were erected here in 1920, and there were 1,179 permits issued. The principal permit was for the building of the Firestone Rubber Co.'s factory at a cost of \$1,000,000. The total cost of buildings erected falls short of 1919, when it was \$5,087,462; in 1918 the total cost amounted to \$2,471,764.

—Bronze tablets were unveiled in the General Hospital here in memory of Nursing Sister Mabel Sampson, who was serving on the hospital ship *Llandovery Castle*, which was sunk by a German submarine, and of fifty nursing sisters, all graduates of the Hamilton General Hospital.

BRANTFORD.—Mr. T. H. Preston, proprietor of the Brantford *Expositor*, and Mrs. Preston have given two scholarships, value \$2,000, as a memorial to their son, Lt. Harold Brant Preston, killed at Bourlon Wood. The scholarships are for four years at Toronto University.

GUELPH.—The total attendance at the Winter Fair, held here, including children, was about 30,400, and the gate receipts \$7,960. This amount is about \$3,000 more than in any previous year, the highest before being \$4,900 in 1914.

KINGSTON.—As a result of the depreciated value of the dollar, the situation at Queen's University, Kingston, is not merely acute, but critical, says the Rev. Dr. R. Bruce Taylor, Principal.

On December 29 Sir Henry Drayton visited the plant of the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. in company with Mr. H. Welch, who has prepared plans for an extension of the wharf space that will permit the company to lay down keels for much larger vessels than they have been able to build hitherto.

STRATFORD.—Mr. John Roberts has been appointed superintendent of the Grand Trunk shops here, succeeding Mr. J. C. Garden, who has been moved to Montreal.

WINDSOR.—Building values for 1920 exceeded those of 1919, the previous banner building year in Windsor, by more than \$2,000,000.

PORT ARTHUR.—Mayor Matthews has declined to accept \$1,500 voted to him by the City Council in part remuneration for services rendered during 1920.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The National Fibre Products Co., Ltd., has purchased a plant in the town of St. Romuald, in the County of Levis, and plans to begin operations about the middle of February.

—Construction work has been commenced on the Quebec-Chibougamou Railway, and a contract has been given out for \$100,000 for the clearing of the roadway north of Chicoutimi.

MONTREAL.—The Canadian Pacific Railway's Angus shops were re-opened on January 4. The entire staff, comprising some 5,500 employees, was taken on again, under the same wage and time conditions as before the holiday.

—During 1920 the permits granted for new buildings were valued at \$11,150,037. For the making of alterations and repairs 1,182 permits were granted for work of the value of \$2,889,918, making a total for the year of 2,580 permits of a total value of \$14,039,955. This compares with a total of 2,133 permits issued during 1919 for both new buildings and alterations, of the total value of \$10,033,901, an increase of over \$4,000,000. In 1918 the number of permits issued was 1,481 and the total value of all construction work was only \$4,882,873. In 1913 building construction amounting to \$27,000,000 was undertaken.

—The Royal Bank of Canada has bought the corner of the departmental store at the corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard and Mount Royal Avenue, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the bank there. This is the thirtieth branch office of the Royal Bank of Canada in Montreal and the district.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Provincial Legislature's first session since the general elections in October will open in the latter part of February.

ST. JOHN.—The Atlantic Sugar Refinery in this city resumed operations on January 2. The men return to work under new conditions. Before the shut down they were working on three shifts a day at 47 cents an hour. It is understood the new conditions call for two shifts a day at 35 cents an hour.

—Building permits here during 1920 covered construction totalling \$1,035,000, as compared with \$506,540 in the previous year.

—The Standard Bank of Canada has opened a branch on King Street, corner of Germain Street, with Mr. W. L. Caldwell as manager.

EDMUNDSTON.—A farmer near this place was recently fined \$10 for having an ordinary loon, a migratory, non-game bird under the new law, in his possession.

MONCTON.—Building permits during 1920 totalled 450, with an expenditure of \$1,201,673.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The value of the products of Nova Scotia during 1920 is estimated at \$199,541,600, made up as follows:—Coal, \$34,080,000; coke and by-products, \$4,200,000; gold and other minerals, \$267,500; gypsum, limestone, etc., \$2,475,000; building materials and clay products, \$2,312,600; iron and steel products, \$15,520,000; fisheries, \$13,890,000; manufactures, ships and freights, \$59,100,000; products of the farm, \$49,456,500; products of the forest, \$17,390,000; game and furs, \$850,000.

—A total of 660 immigrants, possessing a capital of \$176,183, came to the Province last year through the Provincial Department of Immigration and Industries. Seventeen purchased farms.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The value of the field crops produced in the Island during 1920 was \$19,412,608, compared with \$21,896,805 in 1919 and \$16,800,668 in 1918.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—During 1920 2,500 structures were built or enlarged at a cost of \$8,367,250, the largest amount in any year since 1914. Two hundred and sixty-seven new dwellings were erected at a total cost of \$1,320,350. The Housing Commission assisted in financing 162 of the 267 dwellings built.

—Completion of the branch at Selkirk Avenue and McGregor Street gives the Canadian Bank of Commerce twelve branches in Winnipeg.

—The directors elected for the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association for 1921 include:—Alberta—Mr. W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake, Alta; B.C.—Mr. Albert B. Marshal, South Westminster, B.C.; Manitoba—Mr. W. H. English, Harding, Man.; Saskatchewan—Mr. Philip Leach, Baring, Sask.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Regina building permits for December amount to \$49,200, bringing the 1920 total up to \$2,603,320, the best since 1913.

—On December 23 fire from an unknown cause destroyed the riding school at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks. The building destroyed was erected about 35 years ago and in it "The Riders of the Plains" received their training.

SASKATOON.—Building permits for 1920 were of a total value of \$1,150,585, approximately \$300,000 less than for 1919, but, except for 1919, the most extensive building in the city since 1913. The lowest year in the history of the city was 1915, when permits value only \$20,000 were issued.

—The Provincial Government has notified the authorities that the Province will pay to the cities of Saskatoon, Regina, and Moose Jaw one-third of the amount expended on relief work in the city during December and the first three months of the new year. The Government stipulates that in no one month shall its share exceed \$5,000.

MOOSE JAW.—Building activity in the city during 1920 was three times that of 1919. The total of the permits for 1920 was \$1,533,095, as against \$590,895 for the previous year.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Building permits for 1920 were valued at \$469,975; 1919, \$275,576. Homestead entries for the past year total 635, as against the 1919 record of 928. Soldier grant entries for 1920 were 535.

ARRAN.—On December 31 six buildings were destroyed by fire here, with an estimated loss of \$150,000. The post office, three stores, a livery barn, and the law office of D. A. McLean were all destroyed.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The fourth session of the fourth Legislative assembly of the Province of Alberta was to be officially opened on January 26, but has been postponed owing to the illness of the Premier.

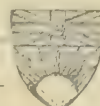
—The total proceeds from the recent sale of school lands throughout the Province amount to \$2,049,153. This represents an aggregate of 115,068 acres of wild land, which sold at from \$7 to \$70 per acre, with an average of \$17.15.

—Building permits for the past year total \$3,231,955, according to Inspector N. McIvor's annual report to the Commission. This sum is over three times larger than that of the previous year, when the figures were \$931,346.

In carrying out repairs and "reconditioning" of a permanent character on the system, the Canadian Pacific Railway expended during the last few months over \$750,000 on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, this improvement being mainly on the Northern sections.

CALGARY.—Mr. Geo. H. Hutton, superintendent of the Animal Industry Branch of the C.P.R. Department of Natural Resources, has been unanimously re-elected president of the Western Canada Live Stock Union; Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Federal Minister of Agriculture, was re-elected hon. president. Vice-presidents for the four Western Provinces were elected as follows:—Alberta—Mr. George Hoadley, M.L.A.; British Columbia—Mr. W. T. McDonald; Manitoba—Mr. Andrew Graham; Saskatchewan—to be appointed by the Saskatchewan Live Stock Board.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—British Columbia's population is 555,536, according to Dr. Henry Young, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health. This total includes 25,649 Indians. The total population is an increase of 89,700, or a little more than 20 per cent. over the previous year. The 1918 population was given as 440,187, and for 1917 as 379,804. The Board's figures are based on vital statistics shown in births, marriages and deaths, and also in school registrations.

Pardon has been granted to Mr. Walter C. Findlay, former British Columbia Prohibition Commissioner, who was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary in the spring of 1919.

The recount in Grand Forks gave the seat to Mr. E. C. Henniger, and the state of parties is now: Government 26, Conservatives 14, Independents 7. The recounts in Atlin and Comix may possibly affect the final totals.

—The contract for the construction of the dry dock at Esquimalt is undertaken by P. Lyall and Son, Montreal and Vancouver, whose accepted tender is approximately \$4,300,000, about \$200,000 less than the Government estimate. The dimensions of the dock will be as follows:—Length from caisson stop to head wall, 1,150 ft.; width of entrance, 120 ft.; depth on sill at ordinary high water spring tides, 40 ft.; width of coping of dock walls, 144 ft.

—The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, states that early in the spring the Government will put on the market part of the valuable agricultural land in its 22,000-acre irrigated district at Osoyoos, in the Okanagan. At the same time the townsite of Osoyoos will be renamed Oliver, after the Premier of this Province, and a part of it also put on sale. This townsite is 25 miles south of Penticton.

—Major J. A. Motherwell has been appointed Chief Inspector of the Dominion Fisheries for British Columbia in succession to Col. F. H. Cunningham, whose retirement dates from December 31. Major Motherwell has been associated with the Dominion Fisheries branch since 1914. In 1916 he went overseas with the 131st New Westminster Battalion, and in 1918 returned after being badly wounded.

VANCOUVER.—Job printers have gone on strike for a higher wage schedule. The men are asking \$60 and a 42-hour week. The master printers offered them the existing scale of \$40.50 for 1921.

—The value of building permits issued here during 1920 amounts to \$3,713,968, more than a million greater than in 1919, when the value was \$2,710,411.

—Mayor R. H. Gale has been re-elected by acclamation, as, on a technicality, the nomination papers filed by ex-Mayor L. D. Taylor were disallowed. This is the second time in the history of the city that a mayor has been elected to serve a fourth term.

PRINCE GEORGE.—Plans are practically completed for establishing a pulp and paper mill at this point, to cost more than \$6,000,000. The promoters are Eastern capitalists, who have been looking over the ground, and who include Mr. Angus McLean, of the Bathurst, N.B., Lumber Co.; Mr. Frank Jones, president of the Canada Cement Co.; and Mr. M. E. Preish, president of the Haynes Lumber Co., Buffalo, N.Y. Mr. McLean said the plant would be one of the most modern in Canada, and would employ 1,000 men.

CANADIAN GOLF COURSES: Some of the Links a



LOOKING ACROSS THE COURSE AT DIXIE (ROYAL MONTREAL CLUB).



GOLF COURSE AT ESQUIMAULT, VANCOUVER ISLAND.



THE OLD CLUB-HOUSE AT TORONTO.



WATER HAZARD ON THE LAMBTON COURSE.



A GREEN ON THE OLD COURSE AT TORONTO.



ON WESTMOUNT GOLF COURSE.

Club-Houses Between the Atlantic and the Pacific. CS 1921



OLD HUDSON'S BAY BARN IN BACKGROUND.



THE ELEVATED TEEING GROUNDS ON THE NEW TORONTO COURSE.



NEAR TORONTO, SHOWING THE CLUB-HOUSE.



THE CLUB-HOUSE OF THE ROYAL MONTREAL GOLF CLUB AT DIXIE.



NES, MONTREAL.



ON THE COURSE OF THE THUNDER BAY CLUB, BETWEEN PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM.

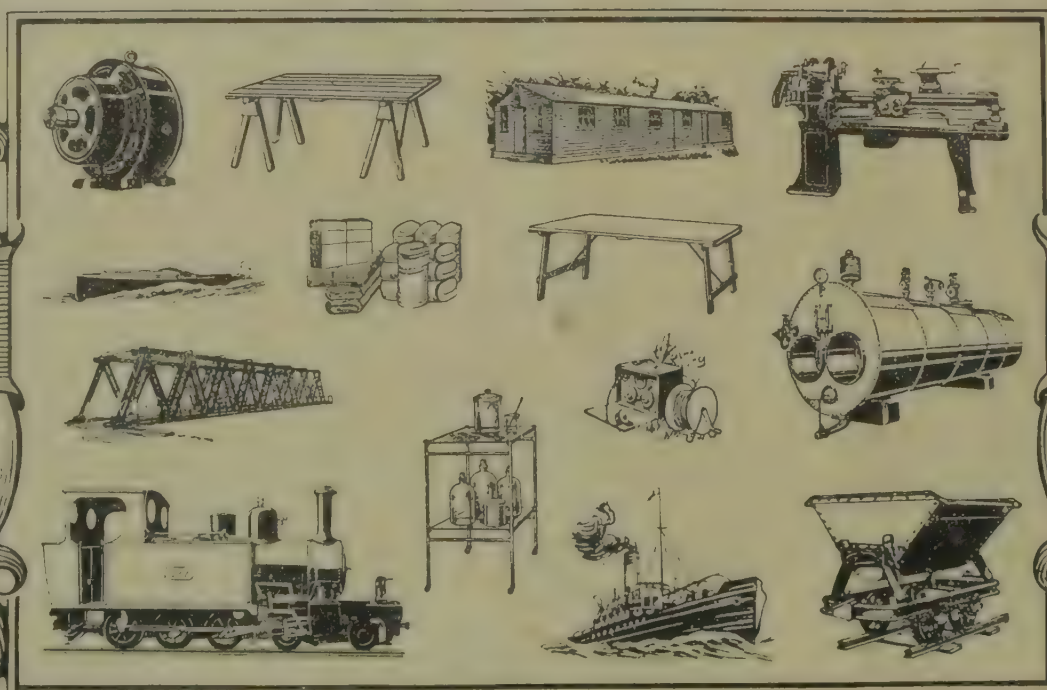
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Enquiries are invited from Manufacturers, Merchants, Exporters and others, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Disposal Board, Ministry of Munitions, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

For further particulars of Government Property for Sale, see "SURPLUS," price 3d., at all bookstalls, or by quarterly subscription of 2/- post free, payable in advance to the Director of Publicity, Ministry of Munitions, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

ONTARIO'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Increased Value of Output—Recent Developments.

RETURNS received by the Ontario Department of Mines from the metalliferous mines, smelters and refining works of the Province for the nine months ending September 30, 1920, show the total value to have been \$35,920,118, compared with \$27,875,713 in the corresponding period of 1919.

Although the aggregate production for the nine months shows an increased valuation of over \$8,000,000, developments during the later months have been such that a proportional increase for the full year cannot be expected. Rainfall was so scanty during the late summer and fall that the power plants supplying Cobalt, Porcupine and Kirkland Lake have been unable to meet the requirements. A power shortage setting in now may be prolonged. Furthermore, the wholesale prices of commodities have declined abruptly, and industry and commerce are feeling the effects of this inevitable aftermath of the war. Labour, however, is becoming more plentiful, and the cost of production is declining. Such circumstances are specially advantageous to the gold mining industry, which has had to carry on during the war period under difficult conditions.

Gold Output.

Ontario's gold output for the first three-quarters of the year was 424,297 fine ounces, worth \$8,735,768, an increase of \$1,161,182, or 15½ per cent., over the corresponding period in



INTERIOR OF A PORCUPINE GOLD MILL.

1919. During the nine months 977,475 tons of ore were milled, distributed as follows:—Porcupine, 903,945 tons; Kirkland Lake, 69,328 tons; and miscellaneous, 4,242 tons. As already pointed out, the disabilities under which gold mining has been carried on are gradually being removed, the power situation alone excepted. Details of gold production are as follows:—

Porcupine.—Hollinger, \$4,620,800; McIntyre, \$1,603,376; Dome Mines, \$1,515,086; Northcrown, \$70,406; Porcupine Crown, \$70,962; Dome Lake, \$46,809; Davidson, \$11,210; total, \$7,938,649.

Kirkland Lake.—Lake Shore, \$371,359; Kirkland Lake, \$215,558; Teck-Hughes, \$182,152; total, \$769,069.

Miscellaneous mines (including Argonaut Gold, Ltd., in the township of Gauthier; Contact Bay Mines, Ltd., near Dryden; and W. E. Stone, of Mine Centre), \$23,904; recovery from nickel-copper refining, \$4,146; grand total, \$8,735,768.

In addition to gold output, 71,990 ounces of silver were produced, worth \$80,420. The 150-ton mill of the Wright-Hargreaves mine at Kirkland Lake is nearing completion.

Silver Cobalt.

Silver production increased from 7,475,396 ounces to 7,831,132 ounces during the period, as compared with 1919. With the exception of 32,073 ounces recovered from nickel-copper refining and 71,990 ounces from gold refining operations, the output came from Cobalt, Gowganda and outlying areas. Power shortage and a rapid decline in the price of silver will have their effect on the output for the last quarter of the year. The average price of silver was \$1.33 per fine ounce in January and 94 cents for September, with an average of \$1.09 for the nine months' period. On December 1 the price dropped to 69¾ cents for foreign silver on the New York market. Mines shipping over a half million ounces are given

in order: Nipissing, Mining Corporation, O'Brien, Coniagas and Kerr Lake.

During the period 126 tons of ore, 2,654 tons of concentrates and 2,117 tons of residues were treated in Southern Ontario refineries for a recovery of 2,106,880 ounces of silver, in addition to arsenic, nickel, cobalt and compounds of the two last-mentioned metals. A small output at Welland of nickel and cobalt compounds is reported by Ontario Smelters and Refiners, Ltd., successors to Metals Chemical, Ltd. Copper sulphate was marketed to the extent of 98,918 lbs., the metallic equivalent being included in the total copper production. Silver producers were paid for 18,202 lbs. of copper recovered in United States refineries. A considerable increase is noted in the price of cobalt, but more recently the general slump in prices of metals has seriously affected the business of silver-cobalt refineries. The output of 203,953 lbs. of metallic nickel and 20,711 lbs. of nickel oxide from silver-cobalt ores is small as compared with the product of Canadian nickel-copper refineries.

Nickel Copper.

During the nine months 925,378 tons of ore were raised at the Creighton, Murray, Garson, Levack, Bruce, Victoria No. 1 and Worthington mines. Ore smelted at Copper Cliff, Coniston and Nickelton totalled 809,022 tons, from which 44,922 tons of Bessemer matte were produced. To the United States and Wales 31,800 tons of matte were exported, while 12,531 tons were treated in Canadian refineries at Port Colborne, Ontario, and Deschenes, Quebec.

At the beginning of the year smelting of nickel-copper ores was back again to a pre-war basis after the greatly curtailed production in the early part of 1919, which followed an abnormally large output in 1918. Although production has increased from 30,942 tons of Bessemer matte for the first nine months of 1919 to 44,922 tons for the corresponding period in 1920, conditions since September 30 have considerably reduced this rate of production. The present market for both nickel and copper is dull, and stocks have accumulated. In consequence, the International Nickel Co. of Canada were obliged to curtail operations both at Copper Cliff and Port Colborne on November 1 to the extent of 25 per cent., which reduces the output to 3,000 tons per month of Bessemer matte and 400 tons of refined nickel.

In the bulletin for the half-year ending June 30 it was stated that nickel-copper matte was in process of treatment at the new refinery of the British America Nickel Corporation at Deschenes. Electrolytic nickel and copper were produced during the latter part of the nine months' period. The International Co. markets a considerable part of the nickel in the form of oxide.

Iron Ore and Pig Iron.

During the period 135,023 short tons of ore were mined by the Algoma Steel Corporation and Moose Mountain, Ltd. Of this total 84,463 tons (nodulised) were shipped to Ontario blast furnaces. Shipments of briquettes produced from magnetite ore were 5,468 tons, worth \$47,120.

The furnaces of the Standard Iron Co. at Deseronto, the Midland Iron and Steel Co. and the Parry Sound Iron Co. have not been in blast since June, August and October respectively in 1919. Four stacks were operated by the Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie, two by the Steel Co. of Canada at Hamilton, and one by Canadian Furnace Co. at Port Colborne. Of a total of 1,036,229 tons of ore smelted, only 99,916 tons, or 9.64 per cent., was of Ontario origin. In steel-making 252,797 tons of pig-iron product were used. The total steel output at Sault Ste. Marie and Hamilton was 525,084 tons, worth \$19,253,470.

— * * —

CANADIAN PACIFIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

Since the opening of the Bureau of Information at 62/65, Charing Cross London, in connection with the C.P.R. Department of Colonisation and Development, there has been a continually increasing list of enquiries for information about Canada. Many people make use of the up-to-date library and the comfortable reading room; others send in their enquiries by post. These enquiries are extremely varied in character. One person enquires as to the state of employment; another wants to buy a farm; another wants information about the recent oil strike; someone else wishes particulars and samples of Canadian lignite, etc., etc.

From a letter, which appeared in the *Daily Express* the other day, it would appear, however, that the Canadian Pacific does not limit its scope to the Dominion but can give information on all and every question. In this case a lady asked assistance as to the best method of obtaining some humorous recitations, and an official of the C.P.R. Bureau wrote suggesting the names of suitable pieces and telling where they could be obtained.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Well Worth It.

"Judging from what is happening in other countries, admission to Canada is well worth the \$250 guarantee required by the immigration authorities.—*Vancouver Province*.

Work for a Canadian Minister.

"At this moment there are under way in Washington movements looking to the imposition of prohibitive tariffs against the importation of Canadian natural products, although on the balance of exports and imports the United States has an advantage over Canada to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars yearly. We are thus in imminent danger of losing access to the United States market for our wheat, our wool and our cattle. It would, therefore, appear that a Canadian Minister at Washington to look after Canadian interests might be able to render this country some worth-while service at this moment. We have neither diplomatic nor consular representatives in the United States, though it is very certain that our interests cannot be adequately protected in their absence. The situation, having in mind the extent of our business relations with the United States, is too preposterous for words."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

Unemployment Situation Exaggerated.

"Official statistics show that the number of unemployed in Canada is only 4 per cent. greater than at this time last year. In other words, the situation is practically normal. People ought to keep this in mind. There is a tendency in some quarters to paint the situation as desperate, conducive to make matters worse than they are, to create uneasiness and a pessimism almost bordering on panic. Such pessimism and panic must be discouraged. It is well to face facts and to aim at relief measures that are adequate, but no good is served by wild declarations based on an assumption of conditions that do not exist. The country, taken all in all, is in good shape. It has less unemployment and more of plenty and prosperity than probably any other country in the world. Instead of grouching and mourning we should most of us be cheerful and optimistic."—*Ottawa Journal*.

Quebec Women and the Franchise.

"Surely it is time that the women of this Province were given an equal share with the men in electoral privileges and responsibilities. The women of Quebec are in no degree behind the women of the rest of Canada in intelligence and in accomplishment. It would be grossly unfair to deprive them of privileges which, but for their residence here, they would undoubtedly enjoy. The women of Quebec should not be penalised for living in a Province which they have earnestly and ably striven to serve. The Legislature should not be guilty of perpetuating a gross discrimination against a great class in the community; it should not deprive Quebec of the ability and willingness to serve of half of its population."—*Montreal Star*.

The Newest Dry Law.

"The smallness of the total vote, for or against prohibition, was noted when the partial returns came in. It is emphasised by the complete figures. In the Western Provinces the new order will go into effect with the active moral support of from an eighth to a tenth of the total population; in Nova Scotia it will have about a sixth. Of the remainder there is a considerable minority opposed to prohibition on the lines noted, the rest being indifferent. The suggestion of the situation is that the experience with the Canada Temperance Act will be repeated, and the people will in time approve of some form of restricted sale of intoxicants, possibly through Government-controlled agencies, which in the Western Provinces have advocates among public men and in the Press."—*Montreal Gazette*.

The Profiteer.

"The decline in prices does not appear to evoke such all-round satisfaction as one might have expected some months ago, when protests against the high cost of living were on everyone's lips. As we begin to discover the identity of the profiteer, and how numerous he was, our prejudice against him becomes marvellously modified. We recognise him, in fact, as one of ourselves."—*Sydney Post*.

The Modern Boy.

"The boy to-day is becoming the centre of attraction for the nation, the city, the church and the home. Some may think he is made too much of; that there is too much done for the modern boy and not enough expected of him; that he is pampered and fêted by too many organisations until his self-importance becomes intolerable. There may be some truth in all this. At the same time the boy presents a problem that must receive attention from all the institutions just named. The boy is born into a world his grandfather knew nothing of and is surrounded by an environment different to past generations."—*London (Ont.) Free Press*.

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Mr. Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the explorer, declares that the completion of the Hudson Bay railroad will open up a territory that, within twenty-five years, will take the place of the ranching districts of Alberta, and will supply the remainder of Canada with a large supply of its meat and hides.

The following four overseas post-graduate scholarships have been awarded by the Daughters of the Empire throughout the Dominion in accordance with the plan of their national war memorial:—Mr. A. C. Cooke, B.A., Manitoba; Mr. Hugh McDowell Clakie, B.A., M.A., Saskatchewan; Mr. Watson Kirkeconnell, M.A., Ontario; and Miss A. V. Douglas, McGill University.

NEW ONTARIO MAYORS.

Alexandria, G. Simmon; *Almante*, W. E. Scott; *Amherstburg*, W. F. Park; *Aurora*, W. J. Baldwin; *Barrie*, J. Little; *Bellefleur*, Chas. Hanna; *Bowmanville*, H. L. Quinn; *Bracebridge*, A. T. Wattie; *Brantford*, G. Wedlake; *Bridgeburg*, Harry Hall; *Brockville*, J. M. Dobbie; *Burlington*, J. J. Hobson.

Campbellford, A. J. Neyers; *Carleton Place*, G. A. Burgess; *Casselman*, P. W. Laflèche; *Chatham*, F. Brisco; *Chelsea*, M. A. Halliday; *Clinton*, A. L. McMurray; *Cobalt*, D. McEachren; *Cobourg*, Wm. W. Hooley; *Cochrane*, F. C. Ivy; *Collingwood*, W. J. Holden; *Cornwall*, J. A. Chisholm; *Dundas*, W. H. Mahoney; *Dunnville*, K. J. Shirton.

Ford City, C. Poisson; *Forest*, G. Beatty; *Fort William*, A. H. Dennis; *Galt*, Dr. S. E. Charlton; *Ganonoque*, W. J. Wilson; *Goderich*, E. R. Wide; *Hamilton*, C. Coppley; *Harriston*, J. H. Fawcett; *Hawkesbury*, A. Sabourin; *Huntsville*,

QUALITY OF CANADIAN CATTLE.

Dr. Creelman Replies to Professor Wallace.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Agent-General for Ontario, who is one of the most prominent authorities on live stock in the Dominion, was seen by a representative of *Canada* at his offices (163, Strand, London) with reference to statement made regarding Canadian store cattle in a memorandum issued to the breed societies by Professor Robert Wallace, of Edinburgh University.

"As Canada already imports thousands of pounds of breeding stock from the United Kingdom," said Dr. Creelman, "I fail to understand how the removal of the embargo and the opening of the ports would suppress the breeding industry of the United Kingdom."

As to Professor Wallace's statement that Canadian cattle "are not tame enough to be fed in this country," Dr. Creelman said it was only necessary to recall past experience before the embargo was in force to prove that cattle which had travelled thousands of miles in train and steamship were quite suitable for pasturing here.

As to the Professor's further statement that "all the surplus of really good beef cattle that Canada can produce out of her increasing millions is urgently wanted in America at higher prices than we can pay, and the demand is likely to increase," Dr. Creelman remarked: "It is common knowledge that Americans are not now paying anything like the amount which British consumers are paying for their beef."

"It is unnecessary," continued Dr. Creelman, "to deal with the Professor's remarks as to the danger of disease, inasmuch as that argument has long ago been abandoned even by supporters of the embargo and by successive British Ministers of Agriculture."

"Now that we in Canada have largely done away with the 'scrub' bull, our range cattle are greatly improved in quality, and inasmuch as it is only the best of our cattle that would be exported, I cannot see the point of Professor Wallace's arguments in regard to the injury which the importation of Canadian store cattle would do the breeders of pedigree stock, though, of course, I quite understand that the breeders of such stock will command higher prices at all times. If it is Professor Wallace's opinion that the interests of such breeders are more important than those of the average consumer whose cry is for cheaper beef, of course there is nothing more to be said."

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A DISTINGUISHED TORONTO UNIVERSITY GROUP.

A remarkable group of young men who were at Toronto University together in the 'nineties is described in the *London (Ont.) Free Press*. Commenting on their present positions, the writer says:—

"The shy youth whom no one knew was Arthur Meighen and to-day he is Premier of Canada. The boy with the lure of sports always before him was 'Eddie' Beatty, and to-day he is the head of the C.P.R., the biggest railroad system in the world. The 'chesty' lad was 'Billie' King, and he is known to-day as the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the leader of the Liberal party in Canada. The spellbinder, the student politician, was Sir Hamar Greenwood, and he is the Secretary for Ireland in the Lloyd George Cabinet. The 'theolog' who played football was 'Murphy' Graham, and now he is Secretary of education for the Methodist Church in Canada. The youths whose garments were all too short for their lanky figures were 'Billie' Martin and 'Tom' Russell, and one of them is now Premier of Saskatchewan and the other is one of Canada's industrial kings. They were a motley crew as students, but they have become a famous group in national life."

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CHURCH ARMY ACTIVITIES.

The Church Army "Blue Book," just published, is the 38th annual report issued, and deals with the Society's activities during the twelve months ended June 30, 1920. In social work the ground covered is immense—a few of its more important branches being recreation centres for the troops at home and in Germany, Mesopotamia and Malta, overseas settlement for ex-service men and families, a market garden and farm for training lads for overseas, homes and hostels of various kinds, and social centres all over the country—while the evangelistic side is never lost sight of. In the "Blue Book" the purpose and scope of each department are briefly outlined, the names of the Army personnel are given, and there are useful lists of addresses of social centres, labour homes, hostels, rescue homes, and of the honorary secretaries of the Society; while in the finance section, the receipts and expenditure of the various branches are given in detail.

— * * —

"Zero" weather set in throughout Canada in the beginning of last week.

The Hudson's Bay Co. have sent \$20,000 towards McGill University.



MISSSES PEGGY AND BETTY CAMBIE.

Daughters of the London Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the Devonshire House Children's Party, given by Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone) in aid of the Deptford Fund and the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital for Cripples.

Photograph: *Central News*.

W. E. Hutcheson; *Ingersoll*, J. Henderson; *Kenora*, G. A. Toole; *Kincardine*, J. A. MacPherson; *Kingston*, M. C. Nickle; *Kitchener*, C. Greb.

Listowel, A. Malcolm; *London*, E. S. Little; *Merriton*, R. Stewart; *Midland*, W. T. Dudley; *Milton*, E. F. Earl; *Memico*, J. H. Doughty; *Mitchell*, J. Hill; *Napanee*, M. P. Graham; *Newmarket*, W. M. Eves; *New Toronto*, C. Lovejoy; *Niagara Falls*, H. P. Stephens; *Orilla*, D. C. Anderson; *Ottawa*, F. M. Plant; *Owen Sound*, R. Patterson.

Palmerston, A. P. Baird; *Parry Sound*, W. J. Beatty; *Paris*, H. Reheder; *Parkill*, W. W. Logan; *Pembroke*, D. A. Jones; *Penetang*, J. T. Payette; *Perth*, J. P. Conway; *Peterboro*, A. A. McIntyre; *Port Colborne*, A. D. Cross; *Port Arthur*, L. L. Mathews; *Port Hope*, E. L. Curtis; *Prescott*, E. Proulx; *M.P.*; *Renfrew*, H. MacDonald; *Ridgetown*, P. J. Henry.

Sandwich, E. Breaux; *Sarnia*, G. Crawford; *Seaford*, W. Golding; *Simcoe*, W. A. McIntosh; *Smith's Falls*, W. H. Code; *Stratford*, W. H. Gregory; *Strathroy*, Dr. Bateman; *Sudbury*, J. A. Laberge; *St. Catharines*, E. J. Lovelace; *St. Marys*, N. L. Brandon; *St. Thomas*, F. Brinkman; *Thornold*, F. Grisdale; *Thornbury*, E. Raymond; *Tillsonburg*, H. C. Dean; *Toronto*, T. L. Church; *Trenton*, J. Funnell; *Trout Creek*, R. Merner.

Vanleek Hill, E. A. Mooney; *Walkerton*, A. E. Macnab; *Waterloo*, D. Bohlender; *Welland*, J. C. Diffin; *Weston*, R. J. Flynn; *Whitby*, E. Harper; *Windsor*, H. W. Wilson; *Wingham*, H. B. Elliot; *Woodstock*, M. Paul.

CANADIAN MAGAZINES.

"Canadian Bookman."

The *Canadian Bookman* has in its latest quarterly issue (dated December) so many readable articles that it is only possible to mention a comparatively small number of them, whose titles indicate their subject and scope. G. R. Stevens discusses "War Moods and War Poetry in Retrospect"; Frederick Niven writes entertainingly on "Canadian Texts"; B. K. Sandwell on "The Evangel of Evangeline"; R. H. Hathaway on "Canadian Bookplates"; and St. E. de Champ on "The Young French-Canadian Poets"; C. W. Stokes contributes an entirely successful "Essay in Canadian Literature," with acknowledgment to several Canadian authors, entitled "How I Became a Gentleman Crook." The reviews, as usual, are well done. The *Canadian Bookman* is admirably justifying its existence.

"Canadian Historical Review."

The editorial board of the *Canadian Historical Review* (Toronto) are well advised in deciding to limit the scope of that publication to Canadian history, in the study of which it is rendering good service. In the current quarterly issue Dr. Archibald MacMechan, Professor of English Literature at Dalhousie University, Halifax, traces in "Canada as a Vassal State" a tendency in Canadian history—to which little attention has hitherto been devoted by Canadian historians—the blindness of Autonomists and other Canadians to "the very real danger of bondage" to the United States of America. The danger, he declares, "lies in gradual assimilation, in peaceful penetration, in a spiritual bondage—the subjection of the Canadian nation's mind and soul to the mind and soul of the United States." In "The First 'New Province' of the Dominion" Chester Martin, Professor of History in the University of Manitoba, tells for the first time in detail the story of the so-called "purchase" of the Hudson's Bay territories in 1869 and the creation of the Province of Manitoba in 1870, and throws some new light on these events. In "The Portraits of Champlain," H. P. Biggar, the European representative of the Canadian Archives, endorses the opinion that the portrait of Champlain, which until recently passed as authentic, is spurious, and that no authentic contemporary portrait of Champlain is known. The hitherto unpublished journal of Walter Butler, dealing with his expedition along the north shore of Lake Ontario in 1779, is an interesting document (edited by J. F. Kenney, of the Canadian Archives), regarding the early history of what was destined to become Upper Canada.

"Canadian Magazine."

In the January *Canadian Magazine* C. L. Shaw writes on "The Great Oil-Scramble"; Mr. Justice Longley continues his "Reminiscences, Political and Otherwise"; and D. Fraser Harris tells of "Edinburgh Society in the Eighteenth Century"; while, as usual, Sir John Willison contributes "From Month to Month," and Newton MacTavish "Thrown In." There are stories by G. L. Redmond, C. Dorian, Mary Russell, F. R. Adams, and Theodocia Pearce; verse by Helen Fairbairn and L. K. Hoffman; and excellent illustrations.

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Mr. A. K. Wright, general manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, has been elected a director of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

At the last meeting of the Hull Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, the Joint Parliamentary and Overseas Trading Committee reported on the question of Canadian trade, and Sir Henry Samman stated he had seen Sir F. Lewis, of the Furness Withy Line, who were now prepared to take outward cargoes in their monthly steamers.

An agreement has been arrived between the Canadian Government postal authorities and the C.P.O.S. to carry all Canadian mails to the Orient, delivered in Vancouver and Victoria at fixed price per pound. It is understood that the mail is being carried on the same terms now in force for the delivery of the United States mail to the Far East.

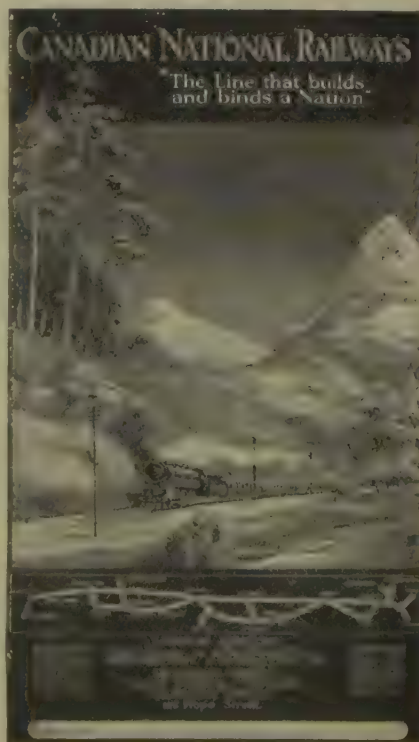
C.N.R. ECONOMIES.

Savings Effected by G.T.R. Co-ordination.

Mr. H. G. Kelley, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, who is chairman of the committee of management appointed under the Grand Trunk Acquisition Act, has made a report to the Hon. J. D. Reid, Dominion Minister of Railways, detailing economies effected by the co-ordination of the operation of the G.T.R. and Canadian National Systems up to November 30 last.

Although much has been accomplished in the process of consolidation there are still (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Canadian Press*) many matters under consideration in connection with which there are legal or physical difficulties which must be dealt with before parallel trackage can be abandoned and more direct connections established which will permit a further considerable saving in train mileage.

Capital expenditures connected with the consolidation of facilities to date amount to \$508,473, at an annual cost of \$75,927; but this expenditure will result in a saving per



THE PRETTY CALENDAR OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

annum estimated at \$965,775. In addition, there is a credit of capital account of Canadian National Railways from salvage of \$338,000.

A saving of over \$300,000 per annum is rendered possible by the routing of freight by Grand Trunk between Toronto and Napanee and by Canadian National between Napanee and Ottawa, and Grand Trunk between Napanee and Montreal. Similarly, a further saving of \$100,000 has been made possible by more economic routing of passenger traffic in Ontario. In addition, a saving of about a quarter of a million a year will result from the combination of Toronto passenger and freight terminal facilities and staffs. \$32,000 is saved by more direct handling of Toronto and Western Ontario freight destined to the North-West, and there is a saving of \$75,000 from the consolidation of express services. In this connection it has been necessary, owing to the growth of express business, to put on a special train each way between Montreal and Toronto to handle express traffic solely. These are operated six days a week via the Grand Trunk, and have afforded great relief to the regular passenger train service.

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The city of Paris has authorised the placing in Canada of a 6 per cent. loan for \$4,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be spent on foodstuffs, etc.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"English Review."

In this month's *English Review* May Sinclair discusses the work and theories of the poet, S. F. Flint, and "S. O." writes of Storm Jameson, "The First Woman Critic"; while a very timely and practical article is "The Plight of the Mother, 1921," by Maud Churton Braby, telling of the very real difficulties which middle-class families have to face at the present time. Other contents include "How Russia is Fed," by Michael S. Farman; "How Collister Came Home," by V. Quirle; "Final Solution of the Sphinx," by Horace B. Samuel; and Part II. of W. R. Titterton's poem, "The Madness of the Arts."

"Overseas."

The January number of *Overseas*, the bright little organ of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, contains articles on "The New Search for the Oldest Man," by E. A. Bryant; "Village Signs," by P. W. D. Izzard; "The New Managing Director of the *Times*," by Hamilton Fyfe; "The Psychology of the Lion," by Capt. F. A. M. Webster; and "British Films," by W. G. Faulkner.

"Quarterly Review."

Notable among the contents of the current *Quarterly Review* is an important article on "The Agrarian Movement in Canada," a matter of serious concern to all interested in the Dominion. This movement, it is pointed out, had its inception in the natural revolt of British agricultural settlers against the economic serfage to which they were subjected; which demanded that "the man on the land was to produce for a bare living, or less than a bare living, the raw materials of industry," while "to the traders, manufacturers, and financiers were to belong all the profits of the industry"; but it is declared to have lost its purely agrarian and national character, owing to the wire-pulling of political parties and the anti-Imperialistic influence of farmer immigrants from the United States. The growth and development of the movement are described with great clarity and detail, and a generous tribute is paid to the early leaders of agriculture, who laid "the pioneer trails along which the farmers of Western Canada fought their way to great achievements in co-operation." Another article of special interest to Canadians is that of Edward Porritt, who sketches the political career of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—a career "without parallel in the history of the Overseas Dominions, as regards its permanent influence on the relations of all the Dominions with Great Britain." "Bolshevism and Democracy," by Professor Sir William Ashley, is an able treatise on the Bolshevik Government of Russia, showing the falsity of its claim to the title democratic, and the futility of introducing Socialistic rule into a country not ripe for it. Among other informative articles are "The Reorganisation of Europe," by the Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Satow, G.C.M.G.; "The New German Constitution," by J. W. Gordon, K.C.; "The Wages Problem in Agriculture," by Sir R. Henry Rew, K.C.B.; and "The Reorganisation of the Naval Staff, 1917-19," by Capt. Alfred C. Dewar; while Laurence Binyon discusses "English Traditions in Art," showing that in the Middle Ages England had schools of arts and crafts as flourishing and active as any on the Continent; and C. T. Hagberg Wright elucidates "The Meaning of Russian Literature."

— * * —

Recent auction sales of wild school lands in Alberta, involving 115,608 acres, realised \$2,049,153, an average of \$17 an acre. The lowest price obtained was \$7 an acre, and the highest \$70.

A large steamer for service on the Toronto-Niagara line, to carry 4,000 passengers, with a moving picture theatre on board, will be built by the Canada Steamship Lines. The vessel will be 410 ft. long and 70 ft. wide.

Company Meeting.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

THE twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the members of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday, January 20, at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, Moorgate Street, London, E.C., Mr. G. P. Norton presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. R. W. Bartlett, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said: Ladies and gentlemen, it is very pleasant for us to meet you again with a report which shows clearly the improvement which has taken place in the company's affairs during the past year. As a result of increased population and expanding trade our revenue has increased. Until last year, as you are aware, no dividend had been paid on the Preferred Ordinary stock since the year ended June 30, 1915, or on the Deferred Ordinary stock since the year ended June 30, 1914.

We should, however, be satisfied with the results achieved this year if we were assured of being permitted to carry on our business permanently under reasonable conditions. With permanent conditions established on a reasonably remunerative basis we could secure the necessary capital to proceed on the progressive lines adopted in the past with great advantage to British Columbia. Without satisfactory permanent conditions we cannot secure the required capital and shall be tied down to a very confined policy.

We realise, and British Columbians must realise, that pre-war returns are not sufficient to attract capital for the development of public utilities such as ours, the growth of which is inevitable if the districts we serve are to receive in the future the services they have been accustomed to in the past. I trust it is no longer necessary to tell the British Columbian public, and the local authorities, that the development of our utilities is essential to the development of the Province, and that we must be allowed to earn a return sufficient to attract capital at the current market rates.

Sound Financial Policy.

As you are aware, the company's debentures are irredeemable, and consequently a considerable part of the provision which the directors have always made for depreciation has accumulated in cash and is being utilised for necessary extensions and developments. It is, I think, unprecedented for a company of this size and character to be financed on perpetual debentures. Had our debentures been redeemable, much of the provision made for depreciation would have been absorbed by the redemption fund and we should have been compelled to ask you for fresh capital to meet the further needs of the communities we serve. Both the public in British Columbia and the shareholders may congratulate themselves that the sound policy of the company in the past has enabled it to meet the continued growth of the company without having recourse to the issue of fresh capital which at the present time would, of course, command a much higher rate than the return we are now earning.

British Columbia has an enormous supply of lumber and minerals and the raw materials of which the world stands in need to-day, her industries and shipping are increasing, and all that is needed is to develop a sense of security in the minds of investors. I am constantly asked what is wrong with this company to account for the low prices of our securities and stocks. There is nothing wrong with the company. It is in a thoroughly strong and healthy position with excellent prospects. The low prices are due to Stock Exchange conditions and to a lack of complete confidence among investors that a thoroughly fair arrangement for the control of rates and fares will be arrived at. There is no reason why the company should not share to the full in the prosperity of the Province which we have done so much to create.

I feel I cannot conclude my remarks without an expression of gratitude to our

management for the splendid service they have rendered to the company. Times have been difficult and the work strenuous, but all situations have been met with courage, zeal and ability.

On your behalf, ladies and gentlemen, and on behalf of the board, I thank them sincerely for their efforts.

Mr. J. Davidson: A year ago, when we had the pleasure of meeting you, I had just returned from a visit to British Columbia. You will recollect that I then described to you the great growth which had taken place in the cities and districts served by your company during the six years previous to 1914, in which year the war called a halt to development. I also described to you the greater railway and ocean transport facilities which Vancouver and British Columbia generally enjoy to-day as compared with then, and the greater opportunities for future growth which now exist, and I suggested that it would be a disregard of precedent to anticipate that the growth of Vancouver and the districts served by your company would be less during the next six years than it was in the six years previous to 1914.

There cannot be any growth in a modern community without a corresponding growth in demand for the essential utility services. These again cannot be provided without capital outlays, as is evidenced by the manner in which our capital investment has increased.

In 1908 our capital, including debentures, was £1,880,458; in 1910 it had increased to £3,535,341; in 1912 to £6,164,855; and since then it has increased to £8,913,870.

Public Utility Services Essential.

Ample and enterprising public utility services are a necessary asset to a progressive community, and communities in general recognise that dependable and ample services attract new population and industries. It has been our policy in the past to provide for services reasonably well ahead of the immediate requirements of the communities we serve. We were able to do this in the past because the return which we could give you on the capital employed, and promise you on the further capital required, was reasonably attractive and stable. In the past wages, cost of materials, and the other factors which enter into working expenses were, within certain limits, comparatively stable, and we were thus able to forecast with considerable accuracy the return which could be expected from the expenditure of additional capital. In other words, we could develop with a feeling of confidence that the charges which we were permitted to make for our services would be sufficient to meet the working expenses and leave a reasonable return upon the capital employed.

Well managed and prudently financed public utility companies in Canada and the United States were in pre-war days in a similar position, and their securities, like ours, were regarded as safe and attractive investments. Owing, however, to the economic changes produced by the war, public utility companies everywhere had to face enormously increased costs of operation which made it impossible for them, while restrained from collecting higher charges, to continue to pay a reasonable return on the capital employed, or even, in many cases, to continue to give an efficient service.

In most cases no legislative or other authority at that time existed enabling public utility companies to increase their charges to meet the increased cost of operation, and in consequence their securities became discredited. As a result many of them reached such a condition of embarrassment as to be unable to raise fresh capital for necessary extensions or even to maintain their properties in a satisfactory state of repair.

To meet this serious condition of affairs, which was injurious alike to the companies and to the public they served, Public Utility Commissions, where such did not previously

exist, were established in the Provinces of Canada and in most of the States of the American Union charged with the duty of considering the altered conditions and fixing rates on a scale sufficient to meet operating expenses and pay a reasonable return on the capital employed. When I addressed you last year I had hoped that the establishment of such a Public Utilities Commission in British Columbia was to prove a permanent solution of the difficulties of your company in regard to the matter of rates. Owing, however, to the circumstances explained in the report, this is not the case.

A way out of the difficulty is being sought, and until we can be sure of being able to continue to collect charges which will give a reasonable and dependable return, it must obviously be impossible to obtain the further capital necessary to meet the future expansion of business.

Important Investment Aspects.

The growth in the cities and districts served by us has in the past been greatly encouraged, and has followed closely the expansive policy adopted by your company, and in the interests of the communities concerned, the directors would like to continue the policy of the past if operating conditions are reasonable and it is possible to continue such a policy without sacrificing the interests of the shareholders. It seems to me that it should be a matter of concern to the communities themselves, and also a matter of concern to the Province, that your company should be put and retained in a position which will enable it to adopt in the future an expansive policy as in the past. It seems to me also that this is a matter which has an importance beyond the Province, because your company handles interchange of traffic both with the United States lines and the main Canadian railways to an increasing extent each year. Last year we handled 9,861 freight cars as compared with 7,463 the previous year.

There is yet another aspect of the case which is, I venture to think, a matter which affects Canadian interests as a whole, and it is this: Your company has now grown to very great importance, it and its subsidiaries have a combined share and debenture capital of £8,913,870, almost the whole of which is held in Great Britain by some 12,000 separate registered holders. Each of these holders is a potential advertiser of Canadian investments either for good or for ill. If conditions securing you a fair return upon your existing investments are maintained by stable and reasonable legislation you will keep your existing investment and be encouraged to add to it as convenience dictates; if conditions are allowed to become such that we cannot earn for you a reasonable return on your investment, it would be no more than natural that you should refrain from investing any further in that direction and discourage others who might be inclined to do so.

Hope of Stable Conditions.

I have every hope that stable conditions will be reached and retained. Apart from any other considerations it seems to me that a strong and healthy public utilities company is so essential to the well-being and expansion of progressive and ambitious communities that they may be relied upon to insist that the company providing their utility services is permitted to operate under conditions which will ensure a reliable service capable of immediate expansion to meet increasing requirements.

In conclusion, I desire to associate myself with the remarks which your Chairman has made regarding the splendid service which the management have rendered to the company. I met Mr. Kidd, your general manager, in Toronto last November and discussed with him the affairs of the company, and I have great pleasure in acknowledging the debt which the company owes to his ability and resourcefulness and to the untiring energy and zeal of himself and his assistants. (Applause.)

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen, I have now formally to move: "That the balance-sheet as at June 30, 1920, and the revenue account for the year ended on that

(Continued on page 142.)

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) \$169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 75; 4 p.c., 1922, 105½.
British Columbia.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 58½; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 75½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 73½; 3 p.c. Reg. Stock, 64; C.P.R. Reg., 3½ p.c., 1950, 69; 3½ p.c. Reg. Stock, 1930-50, 61½; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 72; 4½ p.c., 1920-1925, 90½.
Manitoba.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 81.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 70½.
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1912, 61½; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8 and 51, 63½.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 75.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 63; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 75½; 4 p.c., 1888, 82½.
Saskatchewan.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 76; 4 p.c., 1949, 75.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 81½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 76.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 82½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 88½; 5 p.c., 1953, 74½.
Gt. Winnipeg.—4½ p.c., 1954, 78.
Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934-54, 82½.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 47½; 4 p.c., 1932, 76½; 4½ p.c., 1949, 74; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 70.
Moose Jaw.—4½ p.c., 1950-51, 69½.
New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 54.
Port Arthur.—4½ p.c., 1930-41, 67½; 5 p.c., 1932-43, 75.
Quebec.—3½ p.c., 60½; 4½ p.c., 1963, 76.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1923-38, 92½; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 74.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 74.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 83½; 4 p.c., 1936, 71; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 66; 4½ p.c., 1948, 71½.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931, 73½; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 85; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 58; 4½ p.c., 1953, 63½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 80½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 73; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 78½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c., 72½.
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 33.
Atlantic & N. West.—5 p.c., 78.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 87½.
Buffalo & Lake Huron.—5½ p.c. 1st Mort., 80½; 5½ p.c. 2nd Mort., 80½.
Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 60½.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 70.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 85; 4 p.c. Perp., 54½; 3 p.c. Deb., 1953, 56; 4 p.c., 1930, 94; 4 p.c. Land, 100; 4 p.c. Alta., 65; 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 65½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1958, 85½; 5 p.c. Inc., 34; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 92½; Ont., 4 p.c. Perp., 53½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 60½; Pac., 4 p.c., 68½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 78; West., 4½ p.c., 77; 4½ p.c., 1943, 76.
Can. Pacific.—151½; 4 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 63½; 4 p.c. Perp., 67½; Special Invest., 125.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 62½.
Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 65; 4 p.c., 1955, A, 72½; 4 p.c., 1955, B, 72½; Branch, 4 p.c., 1939, 86; Sask., 1939, 85; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 72½; 4 p.c. Debs., 45½.

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our Statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations, while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Grand Trunk.—5/5-16; 4 p.c. Guar., 62½; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 46; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 35½; 3rd Pref., 15/3-16; 2nd Equipment, 99½; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 75½; Perp. 4 p.c., 64; Gt. West. Borrd. Cap. 5 p.c., 74; Northern of Can. 4 p.c. Deb., 62; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Oct., 99½; Western 4 p.c., 65½; Dollar Bds., 85½.

New Brunswick.—83; Perp. 4 p.c., 60½.
Ont. and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 76.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c. 80/11-16.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 65½.
Quebec Central.—Cap., 76; 3½ p.c. 2nd Mt. Deb., 52.
St. John and Quebec.—4 p.c., 62.
Toronto Grey and Bruce.—4 p.c., 64.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 85½; 8 p.c., 2nd Mort. Debs., 105.
Bank of Montreal (Lond. Reg.)—46½.
Brit. Empire Trust.—Pref. Ord., 10/-.
Can. Northern Prairie Lands.—31/-.
Can. Land and Irrigation.—2/4½; 6 p.c. Debs., 25.
Hudson's Bay.—26-6-8; Pref., 75/-.
Royal Bk. of Can. (Lond. Reg.)—44.
Trust and Loan of Can.—12/3.
Union Bank of Can.—34½.

Electric Power and Traction.

B.C. Teleph.—4½ p.c. Mort Debs., 56½.
Brazil Traction.—38½; Pref., 79.
B.C. Electric.—Def. Ord., 55; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 55; 4½ p.c. Con. Deb., 54½.
Can. Light and Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 1949, 60.
Can. Gen. Elect.—113.
Elec. Dev. of Ont.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 107½.
Kaministiquia.—Cap., 102½; 5 p.c. G. Bds., 90.
Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c., 1922 (Nos. 1-4,600), 104½.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 75.
Northern Ont. L. and Power.—6 p.c. S.F.G., 84½.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 62½.
Shawinigan Water.—5½ p.c. S.F.G., 110.
Winnipeg Elect. Rly.—4½ p.c. Perp., 44½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 87½.
Can. Iron Foundries.—Com., 9; Pref., 36½.
Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 56½; 5 p.c. Bds., 1929, 81½.
Steel Co. of Can.—Pref. 90½; 6 p.c. Trust Bds., 100½.

Mines.

Mining Corp. of Can.—5/-.
Mond Nickel.—33/9; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 19/1½; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 14/10½; 5 p.c. Mort. Debs., 80½; 6 p.c. Red. Debs., 90½.

Miscellaneous.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—24/4½.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—7/7½; 7 p.c., 8/3.
Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Pref., 102½; 6 p.c. Bds., 104½.
Can. Steamship.—5 p.c. Debs., 73½; Com., 57½; Voting, 57.
Can. Car.—7 p.c. Pref., 87½.

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c., 60½; 5 p.c. Inc., 14½; Com., 1/3.

Can. Western Natural Gas.—5 p.c., 47½.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 67; Com., 19.

Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c., 8½.
Furness Withy.—24/-; 5 p.c. Pref. 6½.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—18/-; 6 p.c. Pref., 16/9.

Lake Superior.—6 p.c. Bds., 101.
Marconi of Can.—7/-.
Montreal Cotton.—5 p.c. Debs., 80.
Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 86½.
Spanish River Pulp and Paper Com.—95½.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

(Continued from page 141.)

date, together with the reports of the directors and auditors thereon, be and are hereby received and adopted."

Mr. Davidson seconded the resolution, and after the Chairman had replied to a few questions it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Harold G. Brown, the dividends recommended were approved.

Sir Ernest Harvey, K.B.E., proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Mr. G. P. Norton and Mr. Harold G. Brown, and the motion was seconded by Mr. T. Blundell Brown and unanimously agreed to.

Thanks to the Staff.

Mr. Harold G. Brown, in proposing a vote of thanks to the general manager, the assistant general manager and the staff in British Columbia, said that the company had had a much more prosperous year than it had experienced for many years past, and he was sure that all his colleagues on the board would agree with him when he said that its success was due in a large measure to the zealous and untiring way in which Mr. Kidd, Mr. Murrin and the other principal members of the staff in British Columbia had stuck to their guns at a time when they received very little thanks and when there was very little visible result for their efforts. All through the war they experienced an extremely difficult time, and he felt that the stockholders could not thank them too heartily for all they had done during the last six years. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. Blundell Brown seconded the motion, remarking that the difficulties of running a company of this magnitude were very great, but he believed that in the hands of the present management the future of the undertaking was very bright.

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The auditors were re-elected, on the motion of Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Binstead, and a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

Montreal Light Heat and Power Consolidated.—A dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared for the quarter to January 31 to holders of record of that date, payable February 15.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Ticket Day.

Pay Day.

Wed., Feb. 9.

Thurs., Feb. 10.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been very moderate. Prior to the week-end many groups of specialities displayed a fair degree of strength under the lead of the gilt-edged group, which experienced one of the most pronounced recoveries recently registered. During the last two days, however, the tendency has become unsettled again from some reappearance of forced realising. Discussion of an early Bank rate reduction and the continued pronounced movement towards normality among the foreign exchanges have been important factors of confidence, but, on the other hand, indifferent trade reports and growing unemployment have had some counteractive effect. At the moment hopes relative to the outcome of the present Allied conferences in Paris regarding German reparations are of some assistance to the undertone.

Gilt-edged securities, after some reaction from the best, are inclined to improve again. Home rails remain a quiet and sticky market, awaiting further dividend announcements. Dollar securities have often worked lower, reflecting the further sharp rise in the New York exchange. Among South American rails there has been some weakness, chiefly connected with forced selling from the provinces, but the foreign loan market has been strong, influenced by the exchange improvement. A decline in the gold price has reacted adversely upon Kaffirs and some other gold-mining shares, and oils continue to droop from neglect. Rubbers have turned definitely easier, the recent recovery having been overdone, but the staple holds fairly steady. The industrial market has been ragged, with irregular changes.

Business in the Canadian group has been quiet, and movements have been mixed in character. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the 4½ per cents. hold at 90 and the Fours at 71½. Municipal bonds, though quiet, have been on the firm side.

In the railroad group there has been a sharp tumble in Canadian Pacific to 149½ owing to the decline in the value of the dollar, while Wall Street has also been depressed. Grand Trunk stocks, on the other hand, have displayed marked cheerfulness on hopes regarding the expropriation terms to be secured. Senior issues are 2 points up, and junior stocks have risen ¼ to ¾. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours at 46½ are 1 down, on the growing uncertainty as to their status (to which we refer in our Banking and Finance page). Hudson's Bays, in the land group, have held steadily at 6 5-16.

As regards industrials, the tone has been cheerful, the weakness of the dollar being more than offset by an increased sense of confidence bred by the removal of the embargo on securities into Canada. Dominion Steels have retained their previous improvement to 54½. Lake Superiors have not moved, but Canadian Cars have jumped 9 to 44½, and the Preference 10 to 80½. Canadian General Electrics at 116½ are 9 better. Canada

Cements have moved up 7 to 68½, while the Preference has gained 5 at 103½. Shawinigan Water has advanced 4 to 121½, and Spanish River Pulp Preference 101½ is also 4 to the good.

Brazil Traction has eased slightly to 38½ after a further advance, but Mexican Traction senior issues are 1 to 1½ better, where they have varied.

Canadian silver-mining shares have been dull, and Mining Corp. of Canada is down to 5s. 3d. British Controlled Oilfields have been weak on the oil market, and the Common have been dealt in at under 8s.

— * —

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, January 12.

The improvement shown in the first few days of the year has continued, and with markets fairly active and often exhibiting much strength a great deal of the values lost during December has already been made up in this new year. After the strong market on Friday, when only two stocks on the active list failed either to hold their own or gain, stocks opened somewhat easier on Monday, but on Tuesday a strong improvement in tone was again apparent, and this continued yesterday, trading, though not specially active, being distributed over a fairly wide range of issues with gains predominating largely over losses.

Market features have included a strong rally by Atlantic Sugar, and a rapid gain by Montreal Power, buying of which was stimulated by a revival of merger rumours concerning this company and the Tramways and Power Co. The paper stocks on the whole have been strong, though irregular from day to day; Wayagamack, after falling on the announcement last Friday that the plant would be closed for some indefinite period for the carrying out of improvements, etc., recovered again on Monday. The steel stocks, both Dom. Steel and Steel of Canada, have been consistently strong. In regard to the former it is not surprising that it should be in demand at the recent low prices of from 45 to 48. Current comment points out that the company is reported to be doing well, and that there has been no suggestion yet of any cut in the 6 per cent. dividend on the stock. The Steamships issues have also shown strength, and standard stocks, like Shawinigan, Dom. Textile, Canadian

General Electric and others have gained steadily.

The improvement has also markedly affected a number of stocks which had been more or less inactive of late, among which I may note Dominion Cannery, Ames-Holden, Lake of the Woods and St. Lawrence Flour. Both the Common and Pref. of Ames-Holden have been marked up strongly on transactions of quite moderate dimensions. On Saturday the Common jumped from 10 to 20 with no stock offering at the higher price, and the Pref. has advanced to 38 bid and 40 asked. This is taken as reflecting a marked increase of confidence in the company's prospects. It is reported that the company's business has considerably improved lately, and that the subsidiaries are easily paying their way, an important point this latter, in view of the guarantee of their bond interest by the parent company.

The strength of investment buying has been reflected in the strong demand for bank shares and Dominion loans. Despite their known strength, the former had naturally been depressed by the general weakness of stocks since last autumn, and, under the improved conditions, there have recently been some sharp gains. Since I last wrote you Commerce has gained 3 points, Dominion 11, Merchants 10½, Montreal 6½, Nova Scotia 4, Royal 4½, and Union 6½. Lately the Victory Loans have been notably active, practically all issues rising.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 57½ xd; Ames, Pref., 38; Asbestos, Pref., 90½; Atlantic Sugar, 29; Brazilian, 35; Brompton, 54; Can. Cement, 61 xd.; Pref. 91; Can. Gen. Electric, 99; Can. Cottons, 76; Steamships, 48½; Pref. 71½; Smelters, 18; Bridge, 86; Dom. Cannery, 38½; Dom. Steel, 48½; Dom. Textile, 108; Lake of the Woods, 139; Laurentide, 95; Lyall, 55; Mont. Power, 84½; Mont. Tramways, 125; Nat. Breweries, 53½; Ogilvie, 183; Penmans, 95; Price Bros., 250; Quebec Rly., 23½; Riordon, 132; Shawinigan, 108; Span. River, 88½ xd.; Pref. 94½ xd; St. Law. Flour, 66; Steel of Canada, 63; Pref. 90; Toronto Rly., 64½; Wayagamack, 86; Winnipeg Rly., 40½.

Among the bank stocks, Commerce is 185; Dominion, 202; Merchants, 180; Molsons, 170; Montreal, 202½; Nova Scotia, 254; Royal, 198½; Union, 152½.

— * —

P. Lyall & Sons Construction.—A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (\$2 per share), less tax, has been declared on the Common stock.

North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage.

—For the year to November 11 last the balance at credit of appropriation account, after payment of the usual interim dividend in June last, is £52,475, made up as follows:—Balance brought in, £15,923; free balance on revenue account, £46,263; excess profits duty recovered, £4,779—£66,965. Deduct interim dividend of 7½ per cent. for year, paid in June last, £20,700, less income tax, £6,210—£14,490, leaving at credit £52,475. The directors recommend a balance dividend of 8½ per cent., £24,150, and bonus of 2½ per cent., £6,900—£31,050, less income tax, £9,315—£21,735; provision for depreciation of British Government War Loans, £4,000; to reserve, £5,000; carrying forward, subject to corporation tax, etc., £21,740. The amount lent on mortgage has increased during the year by over £98,000.

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Reserve Fund - £10,958 18 2
Assets under Administration - £14,275,599 15 9.

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Montreal Branch J. D. G. Kippen, Manager.

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Reserve Fund and

Undivided Profits \$8,660,774.

Total Assets (30th Oct.

1920) - \$209,000,000.

Special Department at Montreal gives manufacturers and merchants opening up in Canada all information regarding Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

We are indebted to Messrs. Morrow and Jellett, of Toronto, for particulars of the new issue of 7 per cent. cumulative Preferred stock of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co., to the improved and encouraging position of which company we drew attention in this column last week. This issue may be of interest to some of our readers who possess funds in Canada available for investment, or who, now that the so-called embargo is abolished, may care to effect an advantageous exchange by selling other securities in Canada.

* * *

The new stock was offered for subscription in Canada on January 10 at the price of \$90 per \$100 share, carrying a bonus of 30 per cent. in Common stock. The proceeds of the issue will be used to retire notes and pay off bank loans. With these paid off it is expected that the company will be able to recommence payment of dividends on the Common stock within a reasonable time. The prospectus of the offering states that the replacement values of the properties of the company were estimated by the Public Utilities Commission of Manitoba at an amount representing over \$450 per share for the Preferred stock, while the average annual net earnings of the company for the three years ending December 31, 1919, when the company was operating under very adverse and war conditions were equal to almost two and one-half times the Preferred dividends. The new Preferred shares thus seem to be well secured even on that basis, a position which is very much improved by the increase in the company's earnings during last year. At the price of issue the new Preferred shares afford a yield of about 7½ per cent. per annum, apart from the contingent value of the bonus stock. On January 11 the quotation for the Common stock in Montreal was around 40, and on this basis the value of the bonus shares would reduce the cost of each Preferred share to about \$78, the yield per annum on which would be close to 9 per cent. Some current comment in Canada, based on the improvement in the company's affairs, suggests that net earnings for 1920 will represent approximately 6 per cent. on the Common stock after payment of fixed charges.

* * *

A statement issued early in the present month by the retiring president of the Western Power Co. of Canada states that about 90 per cent. of the outstanding Preferred and Common stock of the company has been sold to interests representing the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., the sale price of the Preferred being \$70 per share and of the Common \$35.10 per share. To those shareholders who did not participate in the option contract the right to sell their shares was extended until May 16, 1921. It will be remembered that as part of the arrangement the B.C. Electric Railway Co. guarantees the principal and interest of the 5 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds of the Power Co. It will be noted that in referring to this important arrangement, the chairman, at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Electric Railway, held on January 20, a report of which is published elsewhere in this issue of *Canada*, mentioned that the interest on these bonds is being fully earned by the Power Co. It will therefore not have to be provided out of the Electric Railway Co.'s earnings, but, on the contrary, that company should derive considerable advantage from being in control of the source from which a large part of the power which it uses is derived, while it will also be in a position to profit through the development of the supply of power as the demand increases in the district. Meanwhile, one effect of the arrangement has been considerably to improve the investment status of the Power Co.'s bonds, which after standing for a long time between 50 and 60 are now valued at about 70. One important point is that whereas the authorised 1st Mortgage bond issue was formerly \$20,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 was outstanding, \$1,000,000 issued but held in the company's treasury, and \$14,000,000 only to be issued for 80 per cent. of cash actually expended for the requisition or construction of new capital improvements, etc., the mortgage has, under the new agreement, been definitely closed at \$5,000,000 representing the amount of the bonds now actually outstanding.

* * *

Our usual list of prices of Canadian securities in London shows a marked improvement in values during the week, which is all the more noteworthy as it synchronised with a notable improvement in the sterling exchange, the effect of which by itself would have been to depress the prices of these securities rather than to raise them. The improvement in the quotations is noted by our London financial correspondent as a direct effect of the removal of the so-called embargo, which is thus shown to have been fairly effective, though not official as no penalty was attached to its infraction. The improvement is principally notable in industrials, though Provincial and Municipal securities have also benefited to some extent, and, besides the cause assigned to it above, doubtless it reflects also the upward course of values in the Canadian stock markets, where a very noteworthy improvement has been in progress since the "turn of the year."

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Views of Prominent Canadians.

The following views of leading Canadian business men (in addition to some already quoted in *Canada*) have been given to the *Montreal Star*:—

"A word of optimism may not be out of place at the present time, as one cannot but feel that the outlook has recently been coloured with too much indigo, with a marked tendency on practically all sides to emphasise the many adverse features of the situation, ignoring the more favourable influences now clearly beginning to operate. . . . We in this country at least can look with confidence beyond the admitted difficulties of the present to a future of abounding prosperity."—*Mr. D. C. Macarow, General Manager, Merchants Bank of Canada.*

"The time has come to take an optimistic view of the situation, and abandon the idea of holding off in the hope of a fall. At the same time there should be no buying of enormous stocks ahead, no extravagant buying for buying's sake. Let the public buy in a normal and rational manner, and a prosperous year is ahead."—*Sir Hormisdas Laporte, of Laporte, Martin, Ltd., Montreal.*

"With last year's large and valuable harvest, with our production of precious metals steadily increasing, with the steady flow of desirable immigration of people with capital and in many cases with experience, and with the strongest and sanest banking system in the world, there is certainly every reason for optimism. Naturally the readjustment will not be finally accomplished without here and there some unpleasant circumstances, but with nearly all the staple commodities at or below pre-war prices, industries can make comprehensive plans for a profitable future, which, while it may be slow in coming, is not the less sure."—*Mr. C. J. McCuaig, of McCuaig Bros. and Co., Montreal.*

"We anticipate that trade will be better than usual during January and February. It is useless to look for any immediate substantial drop in the price of commodities generally, but there should be a gradual decline."—*Mr. J. K. Knowles, Wholesale Grocers' Association, Toronto.*

"To those of us in active business this is no time for blue ruin talk or to funk in the face of the difficulties that present themselves, but to carry on with the same Canadian courage shown by our boys at the front, knowing that our success not only will redound to our individual prosperity, but will place this Canada of ours in at least as safe and sound a financial position as any country in the world."—*Mr. A. H. Whitman, President, Halifax Board of Trade.*

"I claim no gift of prophecy, but think a spirit of caution will prevail in the business world during the coming year and it will be to the ultimate advantage of every one that this should be so. There is no reason, however, why caution should degenerate into pessimism, much less panic. Apart from the United States there is perhaps no country in the world that is in so sound a position financially as Canada."—*Mr. W. F. Burditt, President, St. John Board of Trade.*

"The market for Canadian wheat is broader to-day than ever, and the grain trade looks forward with confidence to increased and broader markets for Western Canadian wheat in 1921."—*Mr. Norman Leach, President, Winnipeg Grain Exchange.*

"Western Canada's prospects were never so bright. The West is confronted with the certainty of a great flow of immigration this year. Reports of commercial agencies for the West show trade and industry on the upgrade. There have been no big failures. Collections are fair, and architects' offices filled with plans for new buildings in 1921."—*Mr. W. E. Miller, Secretary, Winnipeg Board of Trade.*

"We have nothing to fear here. Our natural resources are inexhaustible for generations to come, and it is only necessary for us to work and produce, and I feel sure this is the spirit which is exemplified in every proper-minded citizen in British Columbia. The spirit we display should be most optimistic, because if there ever was a part of the world that had a right to be optimistic it is British Columbia."—*Mr. J. B. Thomson, President, B.C. Section, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.*

— * * —

At a meeting held at the Mansion House, London, on behalf of the China Famine Relief Fund, a letter was read from the wife of a Canadian missionary in Northern Honan, who said: "The Canadian Presbyterian Mission of North Honan is practically in the centre of the famine region. . . . Imagine the task of feeding or relieving a population as great as Canada's multiplied by four!"

Speaking at the unveiling of a war memorial by Sir Arthur Currie at Montreal High School, the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia, expressed the opinion, which he believed was shared by the majority of the people of Canada, that it was more fitting that the bodies of their dead heroes should remain on the soil where the supreme sacrifice was made than that their remains should be transferred to home territory.

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The Royal Trust Company is prepared to undertake for the Executors of Estates in Great Britain and Ireland, having Assets in Canada, the management and realization of such Assets, including the settlement of any Succession Duties imposed by any of the Provinces of Canada on such Assets.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients in Europe, in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of revenues, rents, etc., and the sale of properties.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for information regarding the Company.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL	...	...	\$9,700,000
RESERVE FUND		...	\$18,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS	...	...	\$240,000,000

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

329 BRANCHES IN ALL.**LONDON BRANCH, 55, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2.**E. C. MACLEOD,
*Manager.***THE CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER.**

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SINGLE COPY, 1/-**January Issue. Contents include:—**

Business Introductions.	U.K. Market for B.C. Timbers.
Business Enquiries from Buyers and Sellers.	The Question of Organisation.
Notes on Canadian Productions for Oversea Buyers.	Canadian Manufactures at U.K. Samples Exhibition.
New Motor Car Chassis for Export.	The Colour of Salmon in Relation to Quality.
Interviews with Buyers.	Export Shipping Items.
Export Trade Opportunities.	German Export Prices.
	Comments on Current Canadian Trade Topics.

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Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

**WHEN IN CANADA**

You will find the Managers

and Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.**

DEPOSITS OVER 470 MILLION DOLLARS.

COLONISATION IN SOUTH-WESTERN ONTARIO.

Fort William and adjoining municipalities have organised a municipal union, and will make a concerted effort to secure more rapid settlement of the agricultural lands in the south-western corner of Ontario, west of Lake Superior. An extensive colonisation campaign will be undertaken.

There are considerable areas along the three railways

between Fort William and the Manitoba boundary that are suitable for mixed farming, dairying, seed growing, and truck farming, while there are good markets close at hand, and the haul for produce that has to be exported is short. Timber on bush lands can be sold to pulp mills and will bring settlers in a good revenue while the land is being brought under cultivation.

Banking and Finance.

Position of G.T.P. Debenture Holders.

In these columns we have repeatedly voiced the anxiety existing in the minds of holders of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway 4 per cent. Debentures at the continued absence of information as to their position, and reflected the criticism aroused in financial circles in London on the subject. Light is at last thrown on the position of these unfortunate stockholders, in the explanation furnished by the vice-president and treasurer of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada. In this statement it is pointed out that:—

It is impossible to say at present what action the Dominion Government will take in regard to the interest on the Four per Cent. Debenture stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which bears a conditional guarantee of this company. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has not defaulted in connection with the interest on the Grand Trunk Pacific Debenture stock, as it was not earned in addition to the fixed charges of the former company. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada is not in default in regard to any securities of any kind, anywhere.

Whilst this statement does not advance matters very much, it at least clarifies the position. We have never for one moment doubted that the securities in question will eventually be taken over as one of the obligations of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. by the Canadian Government and the claims of the holders fully considered by the arbitrators. We understand on the authority of the official whose reply we have quoted that the holders are not entitled to interest under existing conditions, and that the Dominion Government naturally refuses to accept any obligations beyond those undertaken by the company. Obviously if sufficient has not been earned by the Grand Trunk Railway to cover its interest obligations to the holders of the Pacific Debentures these cannot be met, but we think that when the settlement is finally completed between the company and the Government the debentures in question will receive equitable consideration. Granting as much, we must admit that the uncertainty is causing much anxiety in the minds of the holders, and that the default in the payment of the interest on them constitutes a distinct hardship to a large body of investors in the Mother Country.

* * *

The B.C. Electric Meeting.

We have already dealt with the annual report of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. and alluded to the welcome signs of improvement it disclosed. At last week's meeting Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne's speech, after dealing with the events of the year he was reviewing, made some pertinent remarks, which will doubtless be taken to heart in the Pacific Province, in whose development the B.C. Electric Railway has played such a prominent part. As the company's chairman explained, the results achieved in the period reviewed would be quite satisfactory if the company was assured of being permitted to carry on its business permanently under reasonable conditions. We refer our readers to the report of this important speech elsewhere as to the grave warning uttered by Mr. Horne-Payne as to the inevitable penalty attaching to the absence of permanent conditions established on a reasonably remunerative basis. It is almost platitudinal at this date to say that pre-war returns are not sufficient to attract capital for the development of public utilities such as those operated by this company. The pre-war investment standard has been left far behind, but in Canada they are apparently slow to realise the fact. As Mr. Horne-Payne sapiently remarked, pre-war returns are no longer sufficient to attract capital for the development of such enterprises. The annual meeting gave him an opportunity of warning British Columbians that the development of the utilities operated by the company is essential to the development of the Province, and that the company "must be allowed to earn a return sufficient to attract capital at the current market rates." Natural expansion necessitated a substantial expenditure on capital account during the past year, and Mr. Horne-Payne pointed out it was the sound financial policy of the company in the past that had enabled this expansion to be provided for without having to apply to the stockholders for further capital.

* * *

Plain Speaking.

Assured of permanent conditions established on a reasonably remunerative basis the necessary capital could be secured to proceed on the progressive lines adopted in the past with great advantage to the Province. Without such conditions of safety Mr. Horne-Payne warned the public of British Columbia and its local authorities who are concerned in the matter that the company would be unable to secure the additional capital required and would be tied down to a very confined policy. The remarks of Mr. J. Davidson,

a director of the company, who has recently visited the Dominion, were in a similar vein, and it is to be hoped that they will also be read, marked and learned in Canada. In alluding to the large number of stockholders in this company he told his audience that these numbered some 12,000 separate holders, holding nearly £9,000,000 of capital in the company and its subsidiaries, almost the whole of which is held in this country. As Mr. Davidson remarked, each of these holders is a potential advertiser of Canadian investments, either for good or ill. If conditions, securing a fair return upon the stockholders' existing investments, are maintained by stable and reasonable legislation, they would retain their investments, and be encouraged to add to them. Conversely we need not point out that it would be no more than natural that in the absence of these conditions the stockholders would refrain from investing any further in the company's securities and discourage others who might be inclined to do so. Whilst the stockholders of this concern cannot fail to be impressed with the gravity of the remarks of both speakers, it is gratifying as a pendant to be able to add that Mr. Davidson at the end of his interesting speech was able to assert that he had every hope that stable conditions would be reached and retained.

* * *

London Joint City & Midland Bank's Expansion.

A comparison of the balance-sheet of that progressive institution, the London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., with the figures of the two preceding reports, affords eloquent testimony of the remarkable expansion in its operations during the years 1918, 1919 and 1920. Taking the liabilities, we find that the paid-up capital, which was £7,172,697 at the end of 1918 is now £10,859,800, the reserve fund, which was equal to the paid-up capital in 1918 having increased in the same degree and being now £10,859,800. Current deposit and other accounts from £334,898,436 in 1918 and £371,742,389 are now £371,841,968. The profit balances and dividend payable were respectively £1,126,978, £1,257,144 and £1,425,786, having thus increased in the three years by nearly £300,000. The total liabilities, which the end of 1918 stood at, £863,516,657, are now nearly £60,000,000 higher at £442,837,258. On the assets side of the account, coin, bank and currency notes and balances with the Bank of England stand at £62,493,818, as compared with £60,216,796 a year ago and £63,756,371 at the end of 1918. Money at call and short notice, which aggregated £65,809,169, and contracted to £18,439,152, is now at about the same level, being £18,492,013, whilst investments, which were £61,600,652 in 1918, and £67,303,428 last year, are lower at £51,766,315. Bills discounted at £57,671,879, compare with £52,889,521 last year and £39,249,296 in 1918. The outstanding feature of the balance-sheet, however, is in that important item of a bank's business, "Advances to customers and other accounts," which now stand at the high level of £189,719,805, in comparison with £178,556,048 last year and £113,431,816 two years ago, the percentage increase in 1918 being no less than 67 per cent., and affording an insight into the part this great institution has played in post-war finance. The total assets stand at £422,837,258, in contrast with £418,848,711 last year and £363,516,657 in 1918. An analysis of the proportion of assets to current deposit and other accounts shows coin, bank and currency notes and balances with the Bank of England 16.81 per cent., against 16.20 per cent. last year, money at call and short notice 4.98 per cent., against 4.96 per cent. and 19.65 per cent. in 1918, investments 13.92 per cent. against 18.11 per cent. in 1919 and 18.39 per cent. two years ago, and advances to customers and other accounts 51.02 per cent., as compared with 48.03 per cent. last year and 33.87 in 1918. The present balance-sheet reveals very clearly the strong position of this powerful institution and the commendable conservatism which actuates its management at the present critical juncture in the history of the country.

—* *—

Mr. J. St. Denis Lemoine, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Dominion Senate, is about to retire on superannuation. His duties will be taken over by Col. E. J. Chambers, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The first general reduction in port charges in the Mother Country for several years has just taken place at Liverpool, where the charges of the master porters and master carters have been reduced by about 5 per cent.

The Hudson's Bay Company are to place a memorial tablet to Simon Fraser, the Western pioneer, in his birthplace, St. Andrew's, near Cornwall, Ontario. This action is being taken as an outcome of representations made to Sir Robert Kindersley by Col. Donald McGregor, the "Grand Old Man of the Yukon," who is the only man living who ever saw Simon Fraser.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

OLD COUNTRY.—Mr. Thomas L. Church has been Mayor of Toronto since 1915.

EDNAM.—(1) The reference, we presume, was to Montreal. (2) Of course the puck is not spherical!

C. C. (Clapham Road).—There has been no increase in the gratuity and no adjustment in the rate of exchange.

J. M. (Inverness).—Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, was born at Whitby, Ontario, on February 7, 1870.

TORONTO.—Write, giving full name, regimental number, unit, when and where discharged, and particulars of service, to No. 8 Overseas Detachment, Canadian Militia, 29, Gledhow Gardens, London, S.W.5.

D. B. (Kingston Hill).—Lovat is on a branch line of the Canadian Northern Railway in Saskatchewan, some 75 miles east of Regina, the capital city of the Province. Lovat is merely a railway point, the nearest business centre being Glenavon, which is about six miles away on the same railway line. Glenavon itself is only a village, its population being stated as about 250. It has, however, a branch of the Bank of Toronto, through which you might ascertain the information you need. Newspapers are published at Regina, the principal being the *Leader* (daily) and the *Courier* (weekly); at Maryfield, about 70 miles east of Lovat, the *News* is published. At the town of Wolesey, Saskatchewan, which is on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about 25 miles from Lovat, the *Wolesey News* is published.

S. G. (Cumberland).—(1) We do not think that lots in the subdivision which you mention are now saleable at all. When these lots were being sold the operation was strongly criticised in *Canada*, it being pointed out that the property was too far away from the town to be suitable for building land. At that time we were reliably informed that the subdivision and sale of this property as lots was purely a "boom" operation, and that as there was no likelihood of any real demand for the lots as building sites, the subdivision of the property merely deprived it, of some of the value it would otherwise have possessed as agricultural land. It is some years now since we heard anything of either the property or of the firm which sold the lots in Great Britain. We fear that your speculation is likely to prove a total loss; still, you might obtain an opinion from some reliable local firm; we suggest Messrs. McCallum, Hill & Co., McCallum, Hill Building, Regina, Sask. (2) We do not think that the shares of the company you mention are quoted on any market either in Canada or London. We find that the London office has been moved from its former City address; we will make further enquiries with a view to eliciting some information for you.

SILVER IN THE YUKON.

A silver stampede to the Yukon duplicating the gold rush of '98 is forecasted by Dr. Alfred Thompson, M.P. for the Yukon.

Silver in large quantities was found at the end of this season in the Mayo River district, Dr. Thompson stated, and prospectors are expected to swarm in when the trails open in the spring.

Galena ore in the district has yielded 100 to 250 ounces of silver, or about \$150 to \$200 the ton, he said. The same ore yields large amounts of lead. The greatest amount of development at present is between Lightning and Duncan, on the Kene Hill.

Placer gold mines did not yield as rich results this year as last, according to Dr. Thompson. The \$3,000,000 mark was reached in 1919, while the total this year fell to \$2,900,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

For Week Ending January 14.

Canadian Northern, \$1,272,300; increase, \$193,300.

Canadian Pacific, \$3,276,000; decrease, \$55,000.

Grand Trunk, £303,201; increase, £50,698.

— * —

NOVA SCOTIA CROP RETURNS.

The crop returns for Nova Scotia for 1920, which have just been received by the Agent-General in London, state that the out-turn has been well maintained. Speaking generally, the season has been favourable to the farming community of the Province. Hay averaged 1.7 per ton per acre, whilst barley, peas, beans, etc., showed an increase over 1919. The yield of potatoes was one of the largest known in Nova Scotia, and although there was a certain amount of rot prevalent, there is a large surplus available. The apple crop, whilst not equalling that of 1919, totalled over a million barrels. A satisfactory feature is the large percentage of No. 1 and No. 2 grade, and it is anticipated that growers will reap adequate returns.

Although there was a decrease of 1½ per cent. in the numbers of dairy cattle, the creameries report an increase of 20 per cent. in butter production over 1919. Pasturage was good, and the condition of all live stock satisfactory.

— * —

RURAL CREDITS IN MANITOBA.

Official figures in connection with the operations of the Manitoba Rural Credits system during the year just closed are interesting. They show that loans made aggregated \$2,039,000.

Of this amount \$400,000 was advanced for the specific purpose of breaking new land, and resulted in more land being brought under the plough than in any previous twelve months since the Rural Credits Account became operative. In 1917, 1,000 acres were broken; in 1918 5,400; in 1919, 27,000; and in 1920, 33,300. The total acreage broken through rural credits loans now stands at about 66,740 acres.

Loans made for various farming activities last year were: Purchase of stock, \$195,000; machinery, \$204,000; putting in and taking off crops, \$531,000; seed grain, \$145,000; implements, \$85,000; retiring liabilities, \$276,000; feed, \$43,000; and sundries, \$307,000.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 136.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 28th February next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, 1st March next, to Shareholders of record on 12th February, 1921.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager,
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3,
22nd January, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 785. January 29, 1921.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 5d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. fine 480-acre farm in Saskatchewan, within easy distance of station on C.P.R. All under cultivation and well fenced. Large, modern house and all necessary farm buildings, including barn with electric light, granaries, implement barn, workshop, hen house and garage. Price and full particulars, from Box 546, Canada, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jouhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.

W. F. Chipman, K.C.

G. P. Vanier.

G. H. Montgomery, K.C.

R. O. McMurtry.

G. A. Coughlin.

L. H. Ballantyne.

R. C. McMichael, K.C.

W. R. L. Shanks.

F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Ats Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England, T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Union Bank of Canada.—The bank announces a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. actual, payable March 1.

Dominion Bank (Canada).—The London branch have been advised by cable that the net profits of the institution for the year ending December 31, 1920, were \$1,188,511. These are record profits, being \$18,808 more than those of the previous year.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o Chas. H. Demey, Esq., Rue Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy. *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

Overseas Branch Dept. of Trade and Commerce, 1, Regent St., London, S.W.1.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Rasinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

An important London company with branches at Paris, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso and Santiago, are open to purchase Canadian office furniture, more particularly roll-top desks, revolving and tilting chairs, filing cabinets, and invite catalogues and prices, c.i.f. London, from Canadian manufacturers able to fill orders.

THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD OF CANADA.

Ex-Service Officers and men of the Imperial Forces desiring to take advantage of Canada's Soldier Settlement Land Scheme will in future make their application on their arrival in Canada to the Superintendent of the Soldier Settlement Board for the District in which they desire to settle.

Applicants will be required to satisfy the Board as to their general fitness and suitability.

MILITARY QUALIFICATIONS. They should take with them their Discharge Certificate or other documents showing evidence of service.

TRAINING. Settlers will be required to work on a farm in Canada to gain necessary experience before they can be qualified to take a farm of their own; this period shall not be less than one full year for those who have had farming experience in Great Britain, and two years in the case of those who have not so farmed.

FINANCIAL. Ability to bear the financial obligations during his training period, and applicants will be required to pay down 20% on the purchase price on land, stock and equipment purchased through the Board.

For further information relative to Canada apply to Superintendent of Canadian Emigration and Colonization, 11/13, Charing Cross, LONDON, S.W.1.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

Canadian banks opened 27 new branches and closed 12 during December.

Canadian imports during the month of December amounted to \$85,882,000, and total exports to \$150,949,000.

The total external trade of the Dominion of Canada during the calendar year 1920 amounted to \$2,639,716,000, out of which total exports accounted for \$1,302,805,000, and imports \$1,336,911,000.

Business conditions generally are considered quite satisfactory, and the outlook very hopeful. Bank clearings during the week ended December 13 were 4½ per cent. in excess of those for the corresponding period in 1919.

The total amount of capital invested in Canadian manufacturing industries in 1918 is estimated at \$3,034,300,000, the number of employees 677,000, wages paid amounting to \$521,000,000, and total value of products \$3,458,036,000.

Mr. D. H. McDougall, president of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., states that the iron and steel outputs of the company were larger in 1920 than at any time previous to the war, and compare favourably with the abnormal production during war times when the demand for steel far exceeded the supply. The immediate outlook, while not as bright as they would like, is by no means discouraging.

Mr. Kellaway, M.P., Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, in the course of a statement issued last week on the commercial outlook, said in Canada there were some hopeful indications of an improvement in tone. A recent message from the Department's representative in Winnipeg stated that in trade circles the general opinion anticipated that early spring would see substantial buying of general merchandise for autumn delivery.

— * * —

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada*, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade among importers and wholesale merchants in Oversea markets, has extensive connections among English, Overseas and foreign buyers, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions, which are far more numerous in many lines of trade than the enquiries from Canadian firms seeking overseas agents. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Oversea representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

— * * —

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

At the end of 1919 there was invested in the cocoa and chocolate industry in Canada \$5,201,523. Ontario accounted for 51 per cent. of the investment, and Quebec and Nova Scotia combined for about 49 per cent. Over 1,500 people were employed in the business, and salaries and wages amounted to \$1,155,733.

— * * —

Bank of Montreal.—The bank has declared dividend of 3 per cent. for the quarter ending January 31, payable March 1.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—The bank has declared dividend No. 136 of 3 per cent. on the capital stock for the three months ending February 28, payable March 1 to holders of record February 12.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power.—A dividend of 8 per cent. has been declared on the Common shares for the quarter to January 31 to holders of record of that date, payable February 15.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., Secretary, Mr. W. L. GRIFFITH. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)
Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. OSED SMITH, 11-12-13, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. GEORGE C. ORRELMAN, LL.D., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

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CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

B

Baillie, Miss Jean F., Montreal—96, Belgrave Road, S.W.1.
Baker, Miss, Vancouver—30a, St. James's Court, S.W.
Barton, Major Fred P., Victoria—Orchard Hotel, Portman Street.
Bouchard, Joseph A., Montreal—53, Warwick Square, S.W.1.
Briggs, Frank, West Vancouver—57, Gracechurch Street.
Browne, Mme. Ellis, Calgary—20, Prince's Gardens, South Kensington.
Bruce, Randolph, Windermere, B.C.—Caledonian Club.

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C

Caley, W. L., Toronto—Brown's Hotel.
Clark, M. St. John, Vancouver—49, Marchmount Street, W.C.1.

D

Dawson, R. MacG., Bridgewater, N.S.—38, Tavistock Square, W.C.
Dunton, R. G., Toronto—16, St. George's Buildings, St. George's Road, S.E.
Dymond, Mrs. Allan, Miss Edith C. S., and Herbert, Toronto—191, Cromwell Road, S.W.5.

E

Elkins, Mitchell, and Mrs., Vancouver—33, Clarges Street.

F

Findlay, A. A., Hollyburn, B.C.—Overseas Club.

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G

Garrett, C. J., Victoria—45, Clifford Street, S.E.25.
Greig, Lt.-Col. W. E., Englishman's River, B.C.—Care of Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.1.

L

Lefevre, Mrs., Vancouver—30a, St. James's Court, S.W.
Low, Chas. A., Kirkland Lake, Ont.—13, Gordon Street, W.C.1.
Lunney, Thomas H., M.D., St. John—17, Denbigh Street, S.W.1.

Mc. Mac.

MacDougall, J. J., Stellarton, N.S.—Carlton Hotel.
McConnell, D. R. E., Montreal—Whitehall Hotel, Montague Street, W.C.

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M

Murphy, Major D. J., Kentville—Care of Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

P

Pidgeon, Col. D. F., Montreal—Royal Automobile Club.

R

Rodgers, G., Trail, B.C.—Taunton House, Taunton, Somerset.

S

Shallcross, Mrs. Percy, Vancouver—Northcote, Havant, Hants.

Shatford, A. W., and Mrs., Halifax—Regent Palace Hotel.

Stewart, James, New Glasgow, N.S.—Carlton Hotel.

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Ross, Hon. J. H., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.

T

Thorlakson, Dr. P. H. T., and Mrs., Winnipeg—26, Maida Vale, W.9.

Turtle, J. A., Winnipeg—160, Wyndham Road, S.E.5.

W

Wallis, Vivian Brown, Ottawa — Woburn House Hotel, W.C.1.

Walsh, C. W., Toronto—17, Cockspur Street.
Warwick, Septimus, and Mrs., Montreal—32, Hyde Park Square, W.2.

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Friday, February 25.—*Empress of Britain*.
Tuesday, March 1.—*Metagama*.
Tuesday, March 8.—*Melita*.
Friday, March 11.—*Empress of France*.
Saturday, March 19.—*Minnedosa*.
Thursday, March 24.—*Empress of Britain*.
Friday, April 1.—*Victorian*.
Friday, April 8.—*Empress of France*.
Tuesday, April 12.—*Melita*.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.

Wednesday, April 20.—*Minnedosa*.
Friday, April 22.—*Metagama*.
Wednesday, April 27.—*Empress of Britain*.

Friday, May 6.—*Victoria*.

Wednesday, May 11.—*Empress of France*.

*Three-class steamers.

Glasgow to St. John.

Saturday, January 29.—*Pretorian*.
Saturday, March 12.—*Pretorian*.
Saturday, March 26.—*Sicilian*.
Saturday, April 2.—*Tunisian*.

London to Quebec and Montreal.

Tuesday, April 19.—*Grampian*.
Tuesday, May 3.—*Scotian*.

Southampton to St. John.

Saturday, February 5.—*Melita*.
Thursday, March 10.—*Scandinavian*.
Friday, April 1.—*Corsican*.

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, April 21.—*Grampian*.
Wednesday, April 27.—*Scandinavian*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, February 19.—*Carmania*.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, February 15.—*Aquitania*.
Saturday, February 26.—*Imperator*.

London to Halifax.

Thursday, February 17.—*Saxonia*.

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, February 2.—*Adriatic*.
Wednesday, March 9.—*Olympic*.
Wednesday, March 23.—*Adriatic*.

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, February 9.—*Celtic*.
Wednesday, February 16.—*Vedic*.
Wednesday, February 23.—*Cedric*.
Wednesday, March 16.—*Celtic*.

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, January 28.—*Lapland*.
Friday, February 4.—*Finland*.
Friday, February 11.—*Zeeland*.
Friday, February 18.—*Kronland*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax and Portland.
Thursday, February 10.—*Canada*.

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.
Saturday, January 29.—*Manchester Corporation*.
Thursday, February 10.—*Manchester Importer*.

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Minnedosa* and *Canada* on Monday and by the *Victorian* on February 8.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Zeeland* and *Saxonia* on Monday, by the *Vedic* on February 4, and *Carmania* on February 5.

CONCERTS.

Elsie Horne, the solo pianiste, announces two lecture recitals at the Wigmore Hall, "designed to interest those who, loving music, would care to listen to it in direct relation to nature and human nature." The first ("Nature in Music") will take place on Tuesday, February 1, at 5.30, with Dorothy Silk as vocalist; and the second ("Moods and Music") on Friday, February 18, at the same hour, with Adelaide Rind as vocalist.

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